

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, overcast, Temp. 3-6
(37-41). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy with rain, Temp. 3-6 (37-41). CHANNEL: SHINY, 60°F. TUESDAY, cloudy, Temp. 4-12 (39-54). NEW YORK: SUNSHINE, 40°F. TUESDAY, cloudy, scattered snow, Temp. 0-2 (32-34). ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE H

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1981

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Begin Faces Vote Of No Confidence On Golan Dispute

From Agency Dispatches

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Menachem Begin faced a no-confidence motion, and there was reported Cabinet discord and newspaper criticism Monday over his handling of worsening relations with the United States.

The two-member Shuhin, or Change, faction, said it plans to introduce the no-confidence motion this week, probably on Wednesday, and the opposition Labor Party announced it would support the motion. Labor's support is unlikely to carry the motion.

On Sunday, Mr. Begin called in the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel W. Lewis, and upbraided Washington for its decision to suspend a strategic-cooperation agreement because of Israel's move to annex the Golan Heights.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Dean E. Fischer said U.S. officials are uncertain whether Mr. Begin had said Israel is canceling the mutual strategic co-operation agreement — or whether Mr. Begin said the U.S. decision to suspend the agreement amounted to cancellation.

"It is unclear exactly what the prime minister said," Mr. Fischer said. "We have been in touch with the Israeli government, but there has been no clarification yet."

Earlier, the dailies Ha'aretz and Ma'ariv said at least three Cabinet ministers expressed doubts about Mr. Begin's action, although the prime minister's statement was endorsed by the entire Cabinet. The Jerusalem Post said in an editorial that Mr. Begin's action contained "a touch of sheer insanity."

The Shuhin faction accused Mr. Begin of "inflaming the conflict with irresponsible words and deeds." It warned that if Israel lost American backing it would suffer "immeasurable political and economic danger."

The no-confidence motion must be debated by the 120-member Knesset, Israel's parliament, within 48 hours after it is formally introduced. It was expected to go to debate in the Knesset on Thursday.

Mr. Begin has a majority of 61 of the Knesset's 120 seats and is likely to defeat the motion just as his coalition has beaten back other recent no-confidence moves.

The Labor Party, with 45 seats,

is the prime minister's biggest foe in the Knesset. Labor originally opposed the terms of the strategic alliance — losing a no-confidence motion on it three weeks ago — but also was worried about the U.S. policy toward Israel, the party said in a statement.

Labor legislators and other critics said the new alliance would involve Israel in U.S. conflicts with the Soviet Union.

The Labor statement said Mr. Begin's government had made three unwise moves in three weeks — the strategic alliance, the Golan annexation, and the sharp attack on U.S. policy — "because of the changing moods of one man while the Cabinet is passive and silent and the Knesset is a rubber stamp."

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Monday on returning from the United States that he thought Washington would use the Golan Heights annexation as an excuse to abandon the 1978 Camp David accords. The accords led to the Israel-Egypt peace treaty and prescribed limited Palestinian autonomy in occupied Arab lands.

Although State Department officials have sidestepped the question of linkage between progress in the Palestinian autonomy talks and U.S. willingness to reactivate the strategic accord, it was explicitly contained in a cable from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and in another cable sent to Mr. Shamir by Israel's ambassador to Washington, Ephraim Evron, Foreign Ministry sources said.

Meanwhile, foreign ministers of the 21-member Arab League agreed to postpone for two weeks an emergency session in Tunis on the annexation issue, Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut said Monday. They said the meeting was postponed until after the Jan. 5 session of the UN Security Council, which is due to decide what action should be taken against Israel if it fails to rescind the annexation.

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The Associated Press

ROME — Italian railway workers called off a scheduled two-day pre-Christmas strike Monday after passengers angered by a weekend walkout threw rocks and tore down posters in several train stations in southern and central Italy.

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Italy Communist Chiefs Keep Up Daily Condemnations of Poland

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

ROME — The leaders of the Italian Communist Party have vented their anger over the military takeover in Poland in a daily series of condemnations of the action.

The Communists, it is clear from their tone, are not only furious over the repression of civil liberties in Poland but are also frus-

tated because their own position with the voters and the party's rank and file is being damaged by the policies of Warsaw and Moscow.

The party secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, denounced the Polish authorities for not knowing that "Socialism and democracy are inseparable."

Pietro Ingrao, one of the party's oldest leaders, wrote that Western Communists were now compelled to revise their view of Eastern European Communism. "We used to call them countries on the road to Socialism," he said in *Rinascita*, the party's ideological journal. "Today I see no connection between Socialism and the military regime that has replaced the Communist Party."

Giuseppe Vacca, a member of the Central Committee, told Italian newspapers that "the only possible solution for Poland is free elections." Other party officials made similar statements.

Luciano Lama, leader of the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Italian Workers, said: "I want to speak to the members of my party, the Communist Party ... Can you call it Socialism if they outlaw 9 million workers?"

"However, in view of the difference between classical warfare and nuclear and bacteriological war, a difference so to speak of nature, and in view of the scandal of the arms race seen against the background of the needs of the Third World, this right, which is very real in principle, only underlines the urgency for world society to equip itself with effective means of negotiation. In this way the nuclear terror that haunts our time can encourage us to enrich our common heritage with a very simple discovery that is within our reach, namely that war is the most barbarous and least effective way of resolving conflicts."

In a section entitled "An Essential Problem," John Paul II seemed to be speaking more particularly of the situation in eastern Europe.

"Particular groups abuse their power in order to impose their yoke on whole societies," he observed. "An excessive desire for expansion impels some nations to build their prosperity with a disregard for — indeed, at the expense of — others' happiness."

"Unbridled nationalism thus fosters plans for domination, which leave other nations with the pitiful dilemma of having to make the choice: either accepting satellite status and dependence or adopting an attitude of competition and hostility. Deeper analysis shows that the cause of this situation is the application of certain concepts and ideologies that claim to offer the only foundation of the truth about man, society, and history."

But at the leadership level, the advocates of a more democratic concept of Communism have been gaining strength for some time, and the Polish events have further strengthened them.

Stalinists Remain

In Bologna last Tuesday, however, workers in a metal factory refused to distribute official Communist leaflets condemning the takeover in Poland. In the same city a majority of workers from another plant refused to attend a protest strike called by the three major Italian labor unions, including the Communist-dominated confederation.

"I don't strike for the Madonna of Czestochowa," a worker was quoted as having told the organizers. He was alluding to the religious and nationalistic elements in the Polish labor movement.

The attitude reflects the fact that in spite of the steady liberalization of the party over recent years, a large part of the rank and file, especially older workers, remains basically Stalinist.

But at the leadership level, the advocates of a more democratic concept of Communism have been gaining strength for some time, and the Polish events have further strengthened them.

Realism does not prevent appropriate action but inspires it, he said.

"This is why Christians, even as they strive to resist and prevent

war,

they are convinced, if only because they have learned from personal experience, that these deceptive hopes lead straight to the final peace of totalitarian regimes."

The World Day of Peace is observed Jan. 1, but the pope customarily releases his message in advance.

Realism Inspires Action

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Priest and two laymen celebrating Mass for refugees at a camp in Goettendorf, Austria. The Associated Press

Pope Counsels Realism In the Search for Peace

By Louis B. Fleming
Los Angeles Times Service

ROME — In his annual Day of Peace message, Pope John Paul II reaffirmed the right to resist aggression and cautioned against utopian and deceptive ideas of peace that play into the hands of totalitarian powers.

He also reaffirmed his commitment to world peace dramatized by his recent letters on European disarmament to President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev and by the Vatican scientific delegation on the perils of nuclear war that called on leaders of the Western nuclear nations last week.

But he indicated in his message Monday new concern that seemed directed against Western advocates of unilateral disarmament and the growing peace movement in the West.

The pope made no reference to Poland by name but the problems of his homeland were evident in his writing. An aide cautioned reporters not to make too much of the indirect references to Poland, however, because the pope has spoken directly on the subject as recently as Sunday in words prepared more recently than the annual message of peace.

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In Austria, Thousands of Poles Face a Cold, Cheerless Christmas

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Four months after she left her home and parents in Krakow, Poland, Yagoda Polka faces a cold and dreary Christmas in the tiny apartment she shares with another woman in a drab tenement punctuated by sobs.

The Poles are desperate for news of relatives left behind. Hunched over the radio in the Austrian refugee transit camp of Traiskirchen, 20-year-old Peter and his wife, Yola, from the town of Cicero, tried to sort out fact from rumor.

Peter and Yola are two of 23,300 Poles registered by the Austrian government. The Poles are housed in three camps and more than 600 tiny pensions throughout the country.

Traiskirchen was a cadet training school under the Austrian empire. In 1956, it was hastily converted into a refugee camp after the Hungarian crisis. At present, it houses 2,800 refugees, from 36 nationalities, of whom 1,800 are Polish. Camp beds overflow into the cold corridors.

Life in Traiskirchen is monotonous and there is no privacy. Peter and Yola, who have hung woolen blankets over two bunk beds for a minimum of privacy, do not expect any celebration of Christmas trees this year to more than 1 billion schillings (\$622 million) against 179 million schillings last year.

Adding to the alarm of the Austrians is the fact that the Western governments have not offered to help shoulder the burden. Between Nov. 5, 1956, and Dec. 31, 1957, the Intergovernmental Committee on Migration, the agency that transports refugees, moved 81,879 Hungarians from Vienna to third countries. Canada took 15,835, the United States 11,876 and Britain 1,596.

So far this year, in contrast, the committee has flown only 3,595 Poles from Austria (excluding 2,000 who have left for Australia under a bilateral program). Up to Nov. 30, 1,907 went to the United States and only one to Britain.

Austrian officials are even more alarmed because they feel there could well be a huge exodus of Poles once travel restrictions are lifted. Between Dec. 10 and 15, 5,000 applications for visas were received at the Austrian Embassy in Warsaw.

U.S. officials point out that the number of East Europeans admitted to the United States in the 1982 fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1, 1981, will be raised from 4,500 to 9,500, while all other regional quotas (including Jews from the Soviet Union), will be lowered. Even so, they concede that the figure is still compared to the 1982 quota of 100,000 Indochines.

For the moment, few people expect a quick decision as the Reagan administration wrestles with its response to the Polish crisis. Although diplomatically prudent, it will be cold comfort for Yagoda as she spends Christmas in her tiny flat, thinking of home in Krakow.

One diplomat explained that

Brief of friends, with her money running out, and her knowledge of German limited to a few halting phrases, Yagoda is just one of 30,000 Poles in Austria who face the future with anxiety and alarm after last week's events in Poland.

Their plight poses a major dilemma for the Austrian government, and for Austria's Western allies.

Yagoda's sole home entertainment on Dec. 25 will be the old radio. Around midday she will make her way to Vienna's elegant city center and the Polish church that is in many ways the heart and

home of Vienna's Polish community.

Last Wednesday they packed in to attend an emotional service, ostensibly called to remember the 1970 riots in Gdańsk, but overshadowed by the contemporary crisis. There was one three-minute silence, punctuated by sobs.

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That La Gazzetta dello Sport is the second Italian daily, with an average daily readership of 1,961,000; mostly men (86%), young (59% are 15-34 years old) and ABC (67%).

That Corriere Medico is sent daily to 60,000 doctors, a target area of professional men that has a very high purchasing power of upmarket goods in Italy.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

2 Sought in U.S. General's Abduction

The Associated Press

VERONA, Italy — Italian anti-terrorist police said Monday that they were hunting for two members of the Red Brigades who may have helped kidnap a U.S. Army general last Thursday.

Italian newspapers reported that police had identified two suspects — Renzo Fancello and Antonio Savasta — as members of the group that seized Brig. Gen. James L. Doolittle. The two are already wanted in connection with the murder of an Italian paramilitary police general and the kidnapping of a judge in Rome a year ago.

An anti-terrorist police officer confirmed the news reports, saying that police had used eyewitness descriptions and results of a computer check of available evidence to identify the two. Later, however, the Verona police chief, Pasquale Zappone, said that there was no "solid evidence" that the two helped kidnap the U.S. general.

EEC Budget Signed Despite Appeal

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Simone Veil, the president of the European Parliament, said Monday she has signed a \$2.4-billion European Economic Community budget for 1982, despite receiving an appeal from the EEC Council of Ministers to delay the adoption.

EEC sources said most member states would probably refuse to make full payments to the budget as adopted. They said the ministers were angered by what they saw as the parliament's claim of jurisdiction over areas such as food aid and EEC loans, and by its addition earlier this month of \$250 million to the budget.

An EEC Commission spokesman said the body would ask member states for payments into the adopted budget beginning next month. Last year, the commission took West Germany, Belgium and France to the European Court of Justice after they refused to pay their full contributions to another contested budget. A compromise was later found.

Turkey Blames Greece for Tensions

New York Times Service

ANKARA — Premier Bulent Ulusu blamed Greece on Monday for refusing a negotiated solution to Turkish-Greek problems.

"The irreconcilable stance adopted by the Greek government creates unavoidable tensions and will only cause frustration for Greece," Mr. Ulusu said. The Turkish government had been silent during the recent Greek election campaign when Premier Andreas Papandreou, then a candidate, made strong statements against Turkey.

Premier Ulusu, in a speech made at the Constitutive Assembly, also criticized Greece's attitude over Cyprus. He disclosed Turkish worries about the military buildup in the Greek-Cypriot sector on the island. He added that Turkey had brought this to the attention of the United Nations.

New Dane Government Talks Called

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Queen Margrethe II of Denmark has called for new negotiations on Tuesday aimed at forming a new Danish government, parliamentary sources said Monday.

Anker Jorgensen, the caretaker Social Democratic premier, had recommended that the monarch seek the advice of representatives of all the nine parties returned to parliament in elections earlier this month to decide which politician should lead the talks.

Mr. Jorgensen failed late Sunday night, after 12 days of talks, to gain the support of the Socialist Peoples and the Radical Parties for a new left-of-center coalition with a slim majority of 92 in the 179-seat Folketing (parliament). The talks broke down over differences on economic policy.

Deaver to Leave White House, Calls Washington Too Costly

By Martin Schram
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Michael K. Deaver, one of President Reagan's three top assistants, said he will leave the White House staff at the end of next year because he and his family cannot afford to live in Washington on his \$60,662 annual salary.

The White House deputy chief of staff, who is considered closer to the Reagan family than any other assistant, said he told the president at the outset that he intended to stay just two years and then return to private industry.

"I made a commitment to stay through the 1982 elections," Mr. Deaver said in a telephone interview Sunday. "After that, I'm going to have no money left. We are living on our savings."

Mr. Deaver said he "probably will go back into the business world in some form of public affairs" but that he has no specific plans or commitments. He said he will not join the firm of his former business consultant partner, Peter D. Hannaford.

Informal Relationship

Together, they had formed Deaver & Hannaford Inc., a public relations firm, after serving as top aides to Mr. Reagan while he was governor of California. At the outset of the Reagan presidency, Mr. Hannaford chose to remain in private business and bought the consulting company of Richard V. Allen, who became Mr. Reagan's national security adviser.

Officially, Mr. Deaver handles the president's scheduling and supervises the office of the military assistant to the president and the

office of Nancy Reagan, the president's wife.

Mr. Deaver's advice is sought on all matters, ranging from policy to personnel. And frequently, at the day's end, he spends informal evening hours with the Reagans in their White House residence.

"Of all the people who could leave, losing Mike will leave the biggest hole," Sen. Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada and a close friend of both Mr. Deaver and the Reagans, was quoted as saying in Sunday's editions of the Detroit News.

Mr. Deaver said Sunday that the cost of housing and of living in the Washington area, and of keeping two children in private school, have made it impossible for him to make ends meet on his \$60,662-a-year salary.

Of all the president's top advisers, Mr. Deaver is considered to be the most protective of the Reagans. In the recent controversies involving Mr. Allen and budget director David A. Stockman, for example, he has reportedly taken the position that both should be replaced because their controversies brought unfavorable publicity to Mr. Reagan and his White House.

Deaver Blocks Nominee

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Mr. Deaver has overruled other Reagan administration officials and blocked the nomination to the Interstate Commerce Commission of a Senate staff member who was opposed by the head of a trucking organization that had employed

Mr. Deaver said he had blocked Mr. Ris' appointment but not at Schumacher's request. He said



Deaver & Hannaford as a consultant.

The staff member, William K. Ris Jr., counsel to the Democrats on the Senate Commerce Committee, had many influential supporters. Among them were: E. Pendleton James, the White House personnel director; Martin Anderson, the president's chief policy adviser; Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and Sen. Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Mr. Ris' opponents included Thomas C. Schumacher Jr., director of the California Trucking Association, an organization of trucking companies that has proposed trucking deregulation. Mr. Ris was a principal draftsman of the deregulation law, known as the Motor Carrier Act of 1980.

Mr. Schumacher's trucking association was a client of Deaver & Hannaford. Now called the Hannaford Co. Inc., the concern continues to do public relations work for the association and is paid about \$2,000 monthly, Mr. Schumacher said.

Political Grounds Cited

Mr. Schumacher, who said he has been a close friend of Mr. Deaver for 20 years, said in an interview that he had opposed Mr. Ris' candidacy at a meeting with Mr. Deaver and others in the White House in June. He said, however, that he was objected to by Mr. Deaver on political grounds and not because Mr. Ris favored deregulation.

Mr. Deaver said he had blocked Mr. Ris' appointment but not at Schumacher's request. He said

Reagan Aides to Urge \$45 Billion in New Taxes

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several senior White House advisers and administration budget officials plan to ask President Reagan to approve a total of \$45 billion in new taxes over the next two fiscal years.

An administration official said Sunday that the proposal — which would have to overcome Mr. Reagan's resistance — was based on new economic forecasts that would be disclosed to the president by midweek in a White House budget meeting.

Unlike previous economic forecasts that caused disputes in the administration over the accuracy of the pessimistic predictions, the new forecast will have the support of the Treasury Department, the

Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisors and the White House Office of Policy Development, the official said.

The proposed tax rises are favored by Reagan's three chief advisers, James A. Baker 3d, Michael K. Deaver and Edwin Meese 3d,

Tax Policy Discussed

However, the administration's new economic projections are only slightly more optimistic than the budget office preliminary figures which showed deficits of \$109 billion in 1982, \$152 billion in 1983 and \$162 billion in 1984, the official added.

Those preliminary predictions set off discussions over tax policy within the White House when they were disclosed to the press earlier this month. Mr. Reagan originally sided with the supply-side economists who believe that any tax increase will diminish the stimulative effect of the president's program to reduce income taxes by 25 percent over three years.

But last week, Mr. Reagan was warned by his senior advisers and Republican congressional leaders that he would face a rebellion on Capitol Hill unless he introduced some revenue proposals to trim the soaring deficits.

The proposal being prepared for Mr. Reagan will call for a tax increase of \$15 billion in the 1983 fiscal year and \$30 billion in the 1984 fiscal year. However, this plan would leave in place the 25 percent income tax reductions already signed into law by Mr. Reagan, and would allow them to take effect as scheduled.

The administration official said that Reagan would be asked to choose from an array of tax increases, including excise taxes on alcohol and tobacco products. Other proposals include an import fee on oil and, despite Mr. Reagan's public opposition to it, a windfall profits tax on natural gas.

He added that the closing of loopholes in existing taxes, which the administration earlier predicted could produce about \$20 billion in the 1983 and 1984 fiscal years, also was still under consideration.

The tax increases would be proposed to the president with the argument that, at a time of recession and rising deficits, Congress would demand a "balanced program," including some revenue measures, rather than another round of spending cuts alone, the official said.

Slower Inflation Cool-Off Seen
WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Congressional Budget Office, in a preliminary, unpublished forecast, has anticipated that inflation will cool off much more slowly in the next several years than was predicted earlier this month by administration economists.

While the administration experts projected that inflation would be down to 3.5 percent by 1986, the congressional staff economists forecast a 1986 annual rate of inflation of 5.7 percent, according to congressional sources. Some private economists regard even that as too low.

In a seeming paradox, the inflation numbers from Capitol Hill were welcome news of a sort to the White House. Higher inflation means higher wages and corporate profits — and higher income taxes. More tax revenues would help to reduce future budget deficits.

But it was unwelcome news in that higher inflation drives up federal spending for civil servants' pensions, Social Security benefits, food stamps and other programs linked by law to the Consumer Price Index.

Since 1976, Congress has tried to reduce the size and importance of foreign physicians in urban medical facilities. It set December of last year as the cutoff for hospitals hiring new foreign physicians who had not passed the visa qualifying examination.

At the same time, Congress offered a slender carrot to medical facilities where an immediate cutoff of foreign staff would cause a "substantial disruption" in health services. Those institutions could receive waivers if they pledged to develop and implement plans to reduce their dependency on foreign doctors. To date, waivers have come primarily from the Northeast and Middle West.

Parishioners
Vote to Demolish N.Y. Landmark

United Press International

NEW YORK — Parishioners of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church have narrowly approved the demolition of their landmark community house to make way for a \$500-million high-rise office building proposed by a British real estate developer.

In ballots unsealed in state Supreme Court in Manhattan, the parishioners voted Friday by 373 to 354 in favor of the planned 35-story structure, which would be built on the site of church's community house and gardens.

The ballot settled a 14-month dispute between church officials, led by Rector Thomas Bowers, who argued that the project was necessary to ensure the church's solvency, and a committee seeking to protect the community house from demolition.

British developer Howard Ronson has promised to pay the church \$11 million — tax free — before construction on the tower begins. The church would also receive \$9.5 million a year for 40 years in rental payments.

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SPEEDING HOME — Alexei Semyonov was issued a warning for speeding by a policeman in Brookline, Mass., as he and Liza Alexeyeva, his wife by a proxy marriage, traveled home after being reunited in Boston. He said he feared that Miss Alexeyeva's being allowed to leave the Soviet Union after the 17-day hunger strike by his stepfather and mother, Andrei D. Sakharov and Yelena G. Bonner, could result in more government reprisals against them.

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Legitimacy in Poland

When the coup came in Poland, there was some reason to hope that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski was leading it in part in order to spare Poles the bloodier tragedy of direct Soviet intervention. The army's historic role as an agency of Polish and even anti-Soviet nationalism. Gen. Jaruzelski's reach for a military rather than an open Communist Party administration, his pledges not to go back to the system that Solidarity had overthrown in August, 1980 — these and other considerations provided a slim basis, we thought — hoped — for reserving judgment on the general's character and purpose.

In the days since, however, Gen. Jaruzelski has shredded virtually every bit of the severely limited confidence that had been reposed in him — reposed, in the first instance, it must be added, by many Poles. He had promised not to turn guns on workers, and he has turned guns on workers. The cold and methodical violence of his coup has evoked the full-throated denunciation of the Catholic Church, which is not a radical force in Poland but which is a force crucial to the restoration of civility and peace. The workers whose interests and desires he professed to respect have veered away from him, in rage or in fear. By the stark evidence of Lech Wałęsa's continued silence, Gen. Jaruzelski has not been able to gain the trust of the one

person who is the demonstrated and, in a democratic sense, elected lay leader of most of the people of Poland.

The general remains, in brief, without legitimacy as a political authority. His claim to walk in the steps of Marshal Józef Piłsudski, the still-respected Polish military ruler (1926-35) whom Gen. Jaruzelski has conspicuously invoked as his model, seems nowhere respected. He is being seen to act not as a Polish nationalist but as a Soviet stooge. The coup, so far, is Gen. Jaruzelski's shame.

If the general has any lingering desire to be accepted by his countrymen and by history as a genuinely Polish figure, then his duty is clear. He must do whatever is necessary to persuade the figures who are the unchallenged moral and political leaders of Poland — Archbishop Józef Glemp and Mr. Wałęsa — to join him in re-establishing an order that enjoyed the respect of the Polish people. Poland was never, after all, a country like the Soviet Union, one without a strong tradition of individual liberty. The church helped keep glowing, through the decades of Soviet-imposed Communist rule, the embers that the Solidarity movement blew into a great popular fire. That is the reality in Poland. To suppress it is to assault the spirit as well as the body of the Polish nation.

THE WASHINGTON POST

A Death in Moscow

Everyone has heard of Andrei Sakharov, who put his life at risk so that a young woman could leave Russia and become wife to his stepson in America. Although banished and disgraced, he finally got his way on so small a matter — in part because everyone has heard of Andrei Sakharov.

An actress named Zoya Fyodorova was not so fortunate. Once she was a star in Soviet films and was twice a Laureate of Stalin, which allowed her to visit embassies that are off limits to ordinary Russians. During World War II she met a U.S. Navy captain. They loved, and for this he was expelled. Only years later did he learn that she had given birth to a daughter, Victoria, named after the V-E Day on which they parted.

The mother paid. Charged with treason, she was imprisoned for eight years, to be released only after Stalin's death. She was free to perform again, but an unforgiving KGB continued to harass her. She finally managed to locate Jack Tate — by then an admiral — but it took an international uproar for the

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Congress and Policy

The terms of the continuing resolution, passed by Congress in its pre-holiday rush, represent a large change in America's definition of federal responsibility and in the role of Congress in contriving that definition. The cuts in domestic spending made by the measure are real and big — bigger than you probably would have thought if you had been following the budget process piecemeal. Remember that roughly four-fifths of the budget is off limits because it involves defense, Social Security or another untouched, such as the FBI. The vulnerable remainder would have been in the range of \$155 billion under the Carter budget for this year. Spending in this part of the budget has been cut by perhaps a third. One of the curiosities of this whole process is that no one is quite sure.

The president proposed his first round of budget cuts last March. During the summer, Congress gave him most of what he wanted. In September he asked for a further cut of at least 12 percent in most domestic programs. Congress balked. By Thanksgiving it had agreed on a measure that included less than a fourth of the new savings the president sought. The president vetoed the bill and shut down much of the government. Congress hastily passed a short-term spending measure and negotiations began again.

This time the White House did better. It lined up Republican leaders in both houses, hammered out a detailed agreement acceptable to the president, made a few concessions to moderate Republicans and Southern Democrats in the House, and rammed the compromise through both houses in time to get Congress home for Christmas.

The final bargaining involved about \$4 billion. However, the full reduction in domestic spending implied by the resolution is many

THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

On Amnesty's Strain for Balance

Is the arrest of draft-evaders in Switzerland, West Germany, France or Italy really equitable with internment in a gulag for 10 or more years? Are mass executions in Iran truly comparable with the imposition of prison sentences on European terrorists convicted of murder? We don't suggest that Amnesty International really thinks so, but when

that organization's annual report uses similar wording when referring to the two types of incident, it inevitably gives an unfortunate impression. The authors of the report are of course straining every nerve to seem balanced in their attitude to the world's political systems, but a little more sense of discrimination seems urgently desirable.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Dec. 22: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: On Reform in Persia

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "One uncertain factor in the Persian situation is the successor of the existing shah. By one group, he is described as an out-and-out reactionary; by another, as a man of liberal tendencies, whose accession to the throne should mark a period of prosperity for Persia. Mohammed Ali has now under his consideration a comprehensive scheme of reforms with which he purposes to inaugurate his reign. There is undoubtedly scope for a reformer in Persia, as incapable rulers and the intrigues of foreign powers — that is, Russia and England — each actuated by insatiate jealousy and distrust of the other have reduced the country to an appalling condition of wretchedness."

1931: Franco-Soviet Pact

PARIS — The French Nationalist paper, the Echo de Paris, has published what is supposedly a first draft of a political treaty between France and Soviet Russia. By the terms of the proposed pact, France undertakes not to join with any other country to refuse the purchase or sale of Soviet goods, and also not to tolerate anti-Bolshevik organizations in France, which claim sovereignty over any portion of Russian territory. The Franco-Russian pact project has been known to be in existence for some time. It will be signed formally when similar treaties are concluded between Russia and its neighbors, including Poland. Romania is still standing out, owing to the dispute over Bessarabia.

If Mightily Armed Russia Finally Explodes

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Suppression of the Polish workers' attempt to force reform on a bankrupt regime has profound meanings for Communism everywhere, as Emilio Berliner said last week. The Italian Communist leader was evidently thinking primarily of his own country. His assessment also applies to the Soviet Union.

The historic uniqueness of the 17-month Polish search for change without violence was precisely that it came from workers and peasants, Marxism's "masses" in whose interest the rulers claim to justify their hold on power.

Despite a new spurt of Moscow propaganda concocting "U.S. instructions to stage a coup" in Poland, only willful self-deceivers can fail to realize that there was nothing "counterrevolutionary" about Solidarity's goals. On the contrary, they were a demand that at last some of Communism's stirring promises be delivered to the people in whose name it was imposed.

The military response said, in effect, that this cannot be. Power is held to protect and preserve power.

It is time to think of what this implies for the longer term in the Soviet Union, and the consequences for the West. The dangers beyond the horizon will not be averted if they are not foreseen.

Leonid Brezhnev has just celebrated his 75th birthday, and while his stamina has

proved remarkable, he is not eternal. During his 17 years of rule, Soviet society has been congealed. There is no longer even talk of reform, as there was every few years under his three predecessors.

The Soviet Union will observe the 65th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1982. Far from "overtaking the West in living standards by 1980," as Nikita Khrushchev once boasted, its economy creaks and groans with pain. If ordinary Russians have little sympathy for Poland, it is not only traditional animosity but because they know ordinary Poles, though deeply aggrieved, live better than they do.

The "new generation" of Soviet leadership, men between 40 and 60, is aware of the failures. It is largely composed of technicians, and the best available reports from that opaque society speak of them as modernists but not liberals. Change, when it comes as it must, is likely to be an attempt at even more oppressive efficiency, not relaxation.

If the Polish experiment taught anything to those in the Soviet apparatus who wonder how to face the future, it was probably to reinforce fear of the slightest challenge from below. Once again, it has been demonstrated that there is no magic formula for taming the system peacefully.

Meanwhile, the Russian dissidents have been wiped out. It is clear now that their humanism represented only an intellectual eccentricity in a vast murt, and their nationalism was not the tip of an iceberg but an isolated spark.

Daniel Vernet, Le Monde's former Moscow correspondent, summed up the findings of his years there with a gloomy picture of a frozen society existing only by a kind of schizophrenic separation between the official ritual and reality. He aptly described Andrei Sakharov, the martyr to sanity, as a "child of the enlightenment in the totalitarian wilderness."

So there is no hint, no faint gleam visible of hope for gradual improvement of Soviet life, for constructive release of pent-up Soviet passion and talent. The moribund, universal cruelty of the Stalin era past. That was a relief which probably made Brezhnev's stagnant stability tolerable for so long. Authority has learned to be more selective, more cleverly arbitrary in exacting submission.

Yet these people are not munitions or robots. They are human and will not live forever in a dreary limbo without prospect of success. What must worry us is not that the Soviet Union will go on and unchanged and insensitive to the aspirations of the ruled. It is that one day this society may explode with all the raging fury of the revolution against czarist tyranny in 1917, but with far greater nakedness.

The Soviet Union has built great nakedness. It is armed to an awesome level never seen before. There can be no assurance that the deepest imaginable panic, which defiance at home would inspire in its rulers, would not prompt them to strike with all the force at their command, to strike abroad as well in a desperate attempt to mobilize their people's xenophobia, their reflexes and so restore control.

It is in the interest of the West, and all the world, that change in the Soviet Union come without upheaval. But if Brezhnev's successors also fail to advance and ease their society, we must wonder how long their people's patience will endure. The hope that Poland would find the way, would point the direction for these regimes to emerge from their self-contracted impasse, has been lost. That perhaps is the gravest loss of all.

There is all the more reason now to press for limiting nuclear weapons and stopping the arms race. The Soviet obsession with threats to their system may be more real than we think, but it isn't a threat from abroad. The danger, for all of us, lies within.

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Experts' Options for Poland: Grim, Grimmer or Grimmest

WASHINGTON — When the full weight of martial law is pressing down on Poland, with communications patchy and one guess as good as another, a sampling of academic analysis helps clear the mind.

The "options" and "alternative scenarios" of the scholars are offered without warranty. They are as subject as those of the commentators and government leaders to correction in the face of necessarily unpredictable events. But they have a refreshing ring of certitude that is denied to those encumbered with official responsibility or with the pressure of daily reporting of fleeting rumor and transitory twists and turns.

The following assessment of what is in store for Poland is a composite, assembled selectively from a brain trust of Soviet and Polish experts in and outside gov-

ernment. It runs a fairly narrow gamut: grim, grimmer, grimmest.

The best that can now be expected is, first, a prolonged period of essentially military rule by the new Military Council for National Salvation under Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Second, this means a rough roll-back of just about everything accomplished by Lech Wałęsa's independent union movement. Solidarity, since its beginning in a wave of strikes in the summer of 1980: national trade unionism, expanded freedom of expression, and a voice and a force in political as distinct from economic affairs.

"Solidarity has been beheaded by the arrests of all the top people," says Vladimir Petrov, professor of Soviet studies at George Washington University. "All the

troublemakers are behind bars."

It is Petrov's view that Solidarity had been disintegrating all through the slow takeover of militants who were forcing Wałęsa's hand.

"Breaking the back of Solidarity," as one administration expert puts it, is the military regime's primary objective. But most authorities also see it in a slightly more positive light: as the prerequisite in the thinking of the new Polish junta, to a measure of "reconciliation," carefully controlled.

This "option" is described by Prof. Dimitri Simes of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies as "Hungary-plus." He means a modest return to "pluralism and independent political forces" and even a limited right to strike, but no voice for the unions in "grand policy." The

Communist Party (and the military) would be in control.

Petrov agrees that "once order is restored, the moderates could be brought back." Some think negotiations could even be resumed with a chastened, forcefully "reformed" Solidarity, strictly on economic matters. But all this presupposes generous Soviet economic aid, sufficient to pull Poland back from the brink of economic catastrophe — a dubious hope.

That is what makes even the best outcome grim. A cold and cruel winter lies ahead, under the best circumstances, to which the military feels the need to crack down with harsh repression, and doubts that food shortages and other deprivations can be dealt with by military rule — those are the unknowables that would

spell the difference between grim and grimmer.

The grimmest outcome is obvious: a breakdown of public order, a refusal of Polish Army units to carry out orders to shoot rioters or strikers, sabotage of vital Soviet communication links through Poland to East Germany, a form of civil war, Soviet military intervention and suppression by force.

The consequences and repercussions scarcely need laboring. They would be measured in the degree of anarchy, bloodshed, starvation and repressive Soviet rule inside Poland. Outside, the effects on East-West relations, across the board, would be incalculable. But unless you see some silver lining in the bracing effect that Poland's troubles might have on the Western Alliance, they would be almost uniformly adverse, for a long time.

They would be adverse, as well, for the Soviets within their own bloc and in the Third World, the more so because suppression of the Poles would not be the same thing as Czechoslovakia, 1968. "If the Soviets are drawn in," says Simes, "there will be purges and a new, conservative, pro-Soviet government." The crackdown, he believes, would be "very nasty." Polish hostility to the Communist government is "far greater" than was that of the Czechs. His second option — Soviet military intervention — he calls "Czech-plus."

None of the scholars to whom I talked doubts that the Soviets would move in force if they saw their security threatened, and never mind the stern warnings of the Reagan administration and other Western governments. Still less do they doubt that the Soviet hand is very much in everything the Jaruzelski government is doing. But they lay no claim to being able to say which way it will go. They deal in "alternative scenarios" — excluding only one.

The clock, it is generally agreed, can no longer be turned back to, let us say, a month ago. Even with the most optimistic scenario, Petrov figures, "Much will be lost. Free expression in Poland is irretrievable for as far ahead as you can see."

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"The Party Says, Eat!"

Nothing Much Works For Central America

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON. — Central America confronts anti-Communists with a double failure.

The tactic of backing tough military regimes does not work. But neither does the policy of trying to work the left by sweet reason.

In these sorry circumstances, the same response is to lower sights and move along the hard path of economic improvement and democratic choice. Which is what the Reagan administration, after much bluster and confusion, has finally agreed to do.

The administration came to power breathing fire on Central America. The president had talked of blocking Cuba. His chief policy adviser, Edwin Meese, spoke darkly of pressures on Castro. Secretary of State Alexander Haig asserted the need to stop the expansion of Soviet power in the American backyard, and identified two test cases.

El Salvador was one. Behind a legitimate government headed by Christian Democrat José Napoleón Duarte is a rightist military junta opposed by a guerrilla movement armed with Soviet weapons sent through Cuba and Nicaragua. A civil war has been raging for months, with thousands of victims, many of them wiped out by government troops.

Stalemate

The Duarte regime found strong support in the Reagan administration. Duarte was received in Washington with honors. Military aid was sent, and technical advisers. The United States backed a Duarte plan for elections this spring. The guerrillas have refused the electoral gambit. Thus to a military stalemate has been added a political stalemate.

Nicaragua was the other test case. The corrupt military dictatorship of the Somosa family was overthrown in 1979 by the Sandinistas, a movement with an important Marxist component. The Carter administration backed the Sandinistas with aid and diplomatic support, but the Marxist group continued its drive for power. It has moved to raise a force of some

50,000 men with help from 2,000 Cuban advisers.

Blocking Marxist takeover of Nicaragua has been a prime object of the Reagan administration. Meese and Haig have cried havoc and issued warnings. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders met Sandinista leaders and read them the riot act. His office prepared an "options" paper that included possible military pressure.

But the rhetoric found little support in the United States. Even the Pentagon raised objections against serious military moves. The White House quickly subordinated action in Central America to its interests in economic policy.

Climbdown

More recently, as part of a peace initiative in Europe, Reagan has forsaken bellicose intentions in Central America. Asked at his Nov. 10 news conference about the possibility of military intervention against Castro, he said: "We have no plans for putting combat troops anywhere in the world."

Secretary Haig made the climb-down official when he told the Organization of American States that the United States would try "first to reaffirm and promote democracy," and second "to create new economic opportunity." As for military action, he said: "The United States is prepared to join others in doing whatever is prudent and necessary to prevent any country in Central America from becoming a platform of terror and war in the region."

Collective action is theoretically possible, but nobody mindful of opinion south of the border can believe that, short of harsh Soviet intervention, there will be joint military action with the Yankees. So, in effect, the Reagan administration has settled down to a long, hard slog in Central America.

This probably makes sense. But it is not as though an economic program is ready, or a magic carpet for transporting democracy. Moreover, if there hadn't been so much big talk at first, there would be no need now to retreat.

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WASHINGTON — This Christmas season is going to test the compassion of the American people. Communities all across the country will be receiving into their midst disabled veterans of one of the crudest struggles in U.S. history, people whose seamed faces and stony eyes are mute testimony to the horrors they have seen since they left their friends and neighbors a year ago.

Britain Launches Home Rule Effort in Ulster

Minister Says He Sees a Fleeting Opportunity for Sectarian Compromise

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Moving quickly to take advantage of what is seen as a brief opportunity for sectarian compromise in British-ruled Northern Ireland, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is launching another major effort to give Ulster limited home rule with some share of power for the Catholic minority.

Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, James Prior, has said that he believes that moderate Protestants and Catholics have been given a new, if possibly fleeting, incentive to narrow their political differences by the recently increased influence of extremists on both sides.

The deaths of hunger strikers in the Maze prison earlier this year increased sympathy among the Catholic Irish nationalist minority for Provisional Irish Republican Army militants while the IRA's subsequent stepping-up of terrorist violence caused an angry backlash among the Protestant British unionists benefiting hard-liners led by the Rev. Ian Paisley.

Sharing Power

Explaining his unannounced political initiative to American journalists here last week, Mr. Prior said that the next month or two of intensive, informal negotiations with political and community leaders in Northern Ireland "will help us decide whether we will be able to make some progress."

Mr. Prior said it is not seeking complete agreement on a new home rule plan, which has proved virtually impossible to achieve in the past. The Protestants have insisted on unfettered majority rule while the Catholics have demanded a guarantee of a sizable share of executive power they could never achieve at the polls as a permanent one-third minority.

Instead, Mr. Prior said, he is trying to convince the two sides to narrow their difference and "agree to disagree" while acquiescing to a British government compromise.

British officials said that Mr. Prior will concentrate his attention on moderate Ulster politicians and risk further alienating Mr. Paisley, who has been openly courting confrontation with the British government since the recent wave of IRA violence and the establishment of a new governmental dialogue on Northern Ireland between Britain and Ireland. Mr. Paisley has drawn support from hard-line Protestant unionists who suspect that the British-Irish dialogue and Mr. Prior's political initiative are aimed at forcing the Protestants to accept the unification of Ulster and neighboring Ireland.

Mr. Prior said that the Thatcher government was "determined to

stay on course" and increase political and economic consultation between Dublin and London. He also said the government had ruled out any further integration of Ulster into Britain, "because it is not another Yorkshire or Norfolk," or any return to the absolute, discriminatory majority rule the Protestants had in Northern Ireland for 50 years until 1972.

But Mr. Prior also emphasized that both Dublin and London had agreed that Ulster could never be integrated constitutionally with Ireland in any way without the consent of a majority of its population. The only available choices, he said, are another attempt at setting limited home rule political cooperation or continuing with the status quo of direct rule from London.

Several recent opinion polls show that a majority of Protestants in Northern Ireland would agree to sharing home rule power with Catholics.

Some moderate Protestant unionist politicians have indicated they are ready to give ground if the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party also will compromise on how much power it seeks. "There has to be give by both the majority and the minority," one unionist member of the British Parliament said recently.

Civil War Warning

He and other moderate Protestants have urged British officials to move quickly with a home rule initiative to head off what they fear is Mr. Paisley's intention to try to seize total leadership of the Protestant community and break away from Britain. They have warned this could lead to civil war in Northern Ireland. They said British officials have told them any such move would be answered by a massive increase in British troops there.

British officials said, however, that growing Protestant unionist fears of being abandoned by Britain could influence moderate unionists to be more compromising. The sources said moderate Catholic Irish nationalists may be similarly influenced by pressure from the Irish government, which maintains close contact with them and generally approves of the Prior initiative.

Members of Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party in Parliament said the Ulster initiative could be a big political risk for her government. One said Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Prior could face a nasty fight in Parliament from hard-line unionists and Conservative rightists if Mr. Prior succeeds in drawing up home rule legislation.

But other Conservatives said Mrs. Thatcher gave Mr. Prior a "blank check" to try to break the political stalemate in Northern Ire-

land when he reluctantly agreed to move to his present post from a key economic position in her Cabinet a few months ago. Mrs. Thatcher also has been angered by Mr. Paisley and some of his political allies, according to those politicians based in Northern Ireland for 50 years until 1972.

As a prominent Cabinet minister from much of Mrs. Thatcher's economic philosophy and style of government, Mr. Prior was believed to have been humiliated by her when she moved him to the Northern Ireland post. But a Thatcher aide said recently that, despite their differences, Mrs. Thatcher had great respect for Mr. Prior's ability and determination and would back completely the course he chose to take with his Ulster initiative.

Protestants Seek Talks

BELFAST (Reuters) — Prominent Protestant politicians boycotted on Monday talks called by the British government to discuss the worsening economy in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Paisley's Democratic Unionists and James Molyneux's Official Unionists, the two biggest Protestant parties in the province, spurned the invitation for talks at Stormont Castle, headquarters of the British administration.

Italy Trying to Stabilize Relations With Libya

By Sari Gilbert
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Recent international events threaten to cast a shadow over Italy's special relationship with its former colony, Libya, despite efforts by Italian officials to keep relations on an even keel.

The close relationship between Italy and the North African country has been strained in recent months by the aggressive behavior toward the Italians of the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

Less outspoken than the French government, which recently took public issue with U.S. charges that Libya was a destabilizing force, the Italian government is treating a more cautious path aimed at keeping a dialogue with Col. Qadhafi even while at the same time taking allied concerns into account.

Italian Foreign Ministry officials are known to believe that the isolation of Col. Qadhafi could push him into the arms of the Soviet Union. This point of view is believed to explain — along with economic considerations — the general mildness of government reaction here to events involving Libya, such as the disappearance in September, 1978, of Lebanon's Shite leader, Imam Mousse Sadr, on a trip from Tripoli to Rome, and the murders here last year of several of Col. Qadhafi's political opponents.

Cooling Relations

Nevertheless, French representations following Libya's intervention in Chad last December and Italy's preoccupation have resulted in a cooling of Italy's relations with its former colony.

A long-promised official visit here by Col. Qadhafi has been repeatedly delayed. In October, when U.S. intelligence agencies reported threats to the safety of the U.S. ambassador in Rome, Maxwell Rabb, the Italians acted quickly to expel several potential Libyan troublemakers. And perhaps most significantly, a damper has gradually been put on Italian arms sales to Libya.

Although Italian officials emphasize that France and Britain sell more arms to Libya than does Italy, large Italian firms have sold Libya significant amounts of military equipment in recent years. At present, however, old contracts are being honored but new ones are not being authorized, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Chad government troops are fighting in eastern Chad against the guerrilla forces of former Defense Minister Hissene Habré. The OAU peace force was set up after Libyan troops left Chad last month at Mr. Goukouni's request.

Buying Into Fiat

As recently as last June, imports of Libyan crude represented 13.6 percent of Italy's oil needs. Italy is Libya's single largest trading partner. Last year, 25 percent of total imports were Italian in origin.

Although precise figures are not available, the Libyans are also believed to have invested heavily in Italy, one reason — the Libyans say — why the country would be

unlikely to encourage terrorism here.

In 1976, for example the Libyan national bank purchased a 9.1-percent share in the Fiat automobile company, a recapitalization that will reportedly come to 13.4 percent by the end of next year.

However, political relations have not kept pace with this commercial boom, the major issue

New Yorkers Still Feel Civic Pride Despite Crime, Decay of Services

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A portrait of a New York City full of contradictions — of pride amid pervasive concern over crime, of slightly improved feelings about city life despite decaying confidence in its services — has emerged from a new survey.

It found, however, that New Yorkers' hope for their city's future has dimmed markedly. While more than three-quarters said they were proud to be New Yorkers, nearly half said they would prefer to be living somewhere else four years from now.

The survey by The New York Times, in which 1,146 residents of the city were interviewed by telephone between Dec. 7 and 14, sought opinions on a wide variety of aspects of city life and its political leaders.

Nearly half cited crime as the most important problem facing New York. Unemployment and economic problems, such as inflation and the high cost of living were next.

Black and Hispanic people tended to have a more negative view of the city's current state than did whites.

Most of those interviewed found aspects of city that would be best to give up. The theater, opera, museums, and night life were mentioned most often. Also cited frequently were the energy of New York — its excitement, hustle and bustle and crowds; family and friends; transportation and convenience, and the wide array of stores and shops.

U.S. Holds 2 in Theft Of Test Data for Aliens

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Two persons believed to be Taiwanese have been arrested here on charges of stealing test materials used to determine the admissibility of foreign students to U.S. universities.

As a result, police are investigating the possibility that a "coaching school" has been set up to help young Taiwanese gain admission to U.S. schools.

A man and a woman were arrested Oct. 17. The man, identified by the district attorney's office as Che-tang Wang, 26, was apprehended as he left a test center here. The woman, Jean Chen, 29, who had also been at the test center, was apparently arrested later. A preliminary hearing will be held Jan. 20.

Mary Churchill, associate director of the information division for the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J., which prepared the standard test materials, confirmed that the company had alerted test monitors to be on the lookout for people stealing them.

Copyright Infringement

She said that this was only the second time that criminal rather than civil charges had been brought in such a case, but that the first case had been much more limited in scope. There have been about a dozen cases involving civil litigation to stop copyright infringement and unauthorized reproduction of test materials, she said.

Assistant District Attorney Christine Kasun, who is in charge of the case, refused to provide any details beyond the names of those arrested.

She confirmed, however, that the two had been charged with grand theft, a felony, in "stealing testing materials." She declined to say specifically, "They mentioned Asians

give an address for either of the accused, saying that information was "a critical part of our investigation."

While police refused to discuss a motive for stealing the materials, beyond the desire of foreigners to study in the United States, the possibility was raised that gaining a student visa, which would allow someone to remain in the United States for a prolonged period of time, may be involved.

Clear Motivation

A source close to the investigation said, "I think the motivation is very clear that they are running coaching schools in Taiwan. That's pretty firm. They feel that they don't have the schooling there to get into a U.S. school and this coaching school is kind of their salvation."

The assistant district attorney said we can say whether any other jurisdictions were involved, but spokesmen for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration Service said that those agencies were not working on it.

One of the proctors, or test supervisors present when Mr. Wang was arrested, and who asked not be identified, said that the test being given was the test of English as a foreign language, a standard examination used by schools in the United States to evaluate the language proficiency of foreign applicants.

When the testing service believes that a test has been compromised, it is withdrawn and a new one designed.

The supervisor said that he and others had been cautioned in a memorandum issued by the testing company before Oct. 17 to be on the lookout for persons taking test booklets. "They mentioned Asians specifically," he said.

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El Salvador's Christmas: A Time for Forgetting

By Dial Torgerson
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The holiday season has come to San Salvador — a time of Christmas cards and bombs.

With tinsel, ribbon and bright packages, the people here are trying to forget the kidnappings, the dead bodies, the civil war in the hills that takes its daily toll, and the bomb blasts that remind San Salvador that it cannot escape its small, sad place in history.

People who have money are spending it. In the Metrocenter shopping mall on the prosperous north side of El Salvador's capital, the shops are packed with holiday throngs. Escalators carry shoppers from one level of air-conditioned shops to another. Sweltering in the 80-degree Fahrenheit (27-degree Celsius) heat outside a toy store, a Santa Claus is besieged by children of the well-to-do.

Little Shops Busy

In the jammed, narrow streets of central San Salvador, the crowds have less money to spend. But the little shops there are busy, too, selling merchandise that costs less but also comes brightly wrapped. Like the rich, the poor of El Salvador have much to forget this Christmas.

Since late 1979, a war between leftist guerrillas and the civilian-military junta has escalated, a bloodletting in which tens of thousands have died or disappeared.

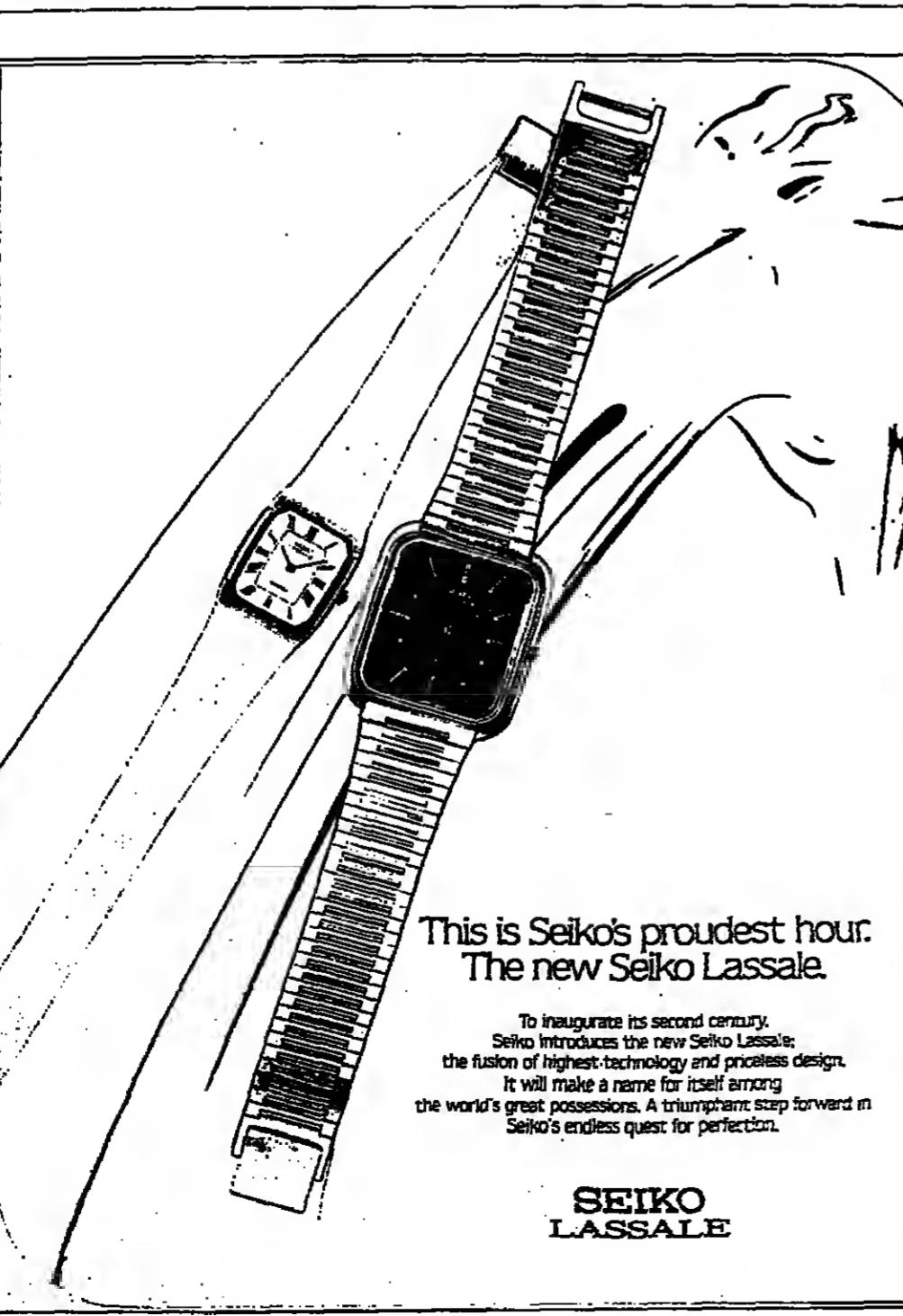
At El Playón, a moonscape-like lava bed west of San Salvador, the remains of perhaps 30 bodies lie scattered among the black rocks, prey to vultures and wild dogs. The victims of vigilante justice, they will never be identified. Medical students have carried away some of the skeletons to use as study aids.

In San Salvador, Christmas looks like the holiday in a U.S. city: Christmas trees, Santa Claus, all the trimmings. The Christmas carols are American, the dance rhythms Latin. It is a festive holiday, not particularly religious.

At the U.S. Embassy, a fortress of concrete-block walls and sandbags, employees wrapped Christmas presents for the children of the Zaragoza Catholic Orphanage, where boys and girls left homeless by the war are cared for; many orphans still room the streets.

The toys will be taken to the orphanage by members of the embassy's Marine Corps guard.

From the guerrillas come other



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China Encouraging Some Religious Tolerance

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

PEKING — During the harsh years of China's Cultural Revolution, a family of Chinese Protestants in Shanghai set out for the old international church every Christmas Eve. It made no difference that the church had been shut and turned into a warehouse. For an hour, despite the winter cold, the family mounted their silent vigil outside the church, before wending their way home through the dark streets of Shanghai.

This week, the same family will celebrate Christmas inside their

church, with thousands of other Chinese who sustained their faith through that terrible decade.

Across China, 180 Protestant churches have reopened, according to the Rev. Chen Zemin, deputy principal of the Union Theological Seminary in Nanjing. Bishop Zhang Jiajiu, vice president of the China Patriotic Catholic Associa-

tion, reports that more than 80 Catholic churches are also operating. Last week, two bishops were consecrated by the Chinese Catholic Church, and two more were scheduled to be consecrated later.

Whether the freedom is indeed complete is open to interpretation. A new religious tolerance extends to Moslems and Buddhists too—but it is all very much on the sufferance of Deng Xiaoping's regime. That regime enjoins Moslems and Buddhists to avoid arousing nationalist sentiments, particularly in sensitive minority regions like Xinjiang and Tibet, and encourages Christians to distance themselves from their foreign missionary origins.

Last month, four elderly Chinese Catholic priests, three of them Jesuits, were arrested in Shanghai, along with some other Catholics.

In explaining the incident, Zhang Zhiyi, an official of the party committee responsible for maintaining links with nonparty groups, told a gathering of Chinese religious leaders that "counterrevolutionaries hidden in religious circles" had engaged in "criminal activities" on behalf of the Vatican to undermine the independent Chinese Catholic Church.

[Chinese Catholic Church officials said Sunday that the four priests had been arrested on charges of loyalty to the Vatican and of causing noise by spreading rumors about an appearance of the Virgin Mary, the Associated Press reported from Peking.]

The Chinese news agency said in a year-end commentary that two new trends had emerged this year—a hard-line approach to Moscow by the United States and a "peace offensive" by the Soviet Union.

But it was clear the major threat to world peace came from Moscow, the agency said. It said Russia had accelerated its nuclear missile program, staged maneuvers near Poland "for the purposes of armed intervention" and increased its military aid to Cuba to a record level.

It said Moscow had gone to the negotiating table in Geneva because it had run into difficulties at home and stood in isolation abroad. It had a bad harvest this year and support for Afghanistan, Vietnam and Cuba remained a heavy burden, the agency said.

The United States was negotiating arms limitation because it had to accede to demands by its European allies "in exchange for their consent to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe," the agency added.

[The Rev. Shen Baoci, who serves as secretary-general to the bishop of Shanghai, said the four "have relentlessly followed the guidelines set by the Vatican and engaged in activities that were aimed at splitting our church."

[Western sources familiar with Chinese Catholic affairs said about 20 people, including the four priests, were arrested on Nov. 19.]

[The four arrested priests, all Jesuits, were identified as Vincent Zhu Hongshen, 65; Joseph Chen Yongtang, 73; Stanislaus Shen Balliu, 73, and Chen Zhaichun, no age given.]

[Father Shen said the four and their followers had printed pamphlets and circulated rumors that led to large disturbances in March by crowds expecting an appearance by the Virgin Mary at the church of St. Maria in Sheshan, nine miles southwest of Shanghai.]

Mutual Accommodation

Religious life in China is at the moment a matter of mutual accommodation. The government has rewarded those "patriotic" religious organizations that do not challenge the authority of the state. The Protestant seminary in Nanjing, once ransacked by Red Guards, reopened last March, and there has been talk of starting a Catholic theological college in Peiping. In Ningxia, funds have been allocated to set up a Moslem food-stuffs industry complying with

A police report on Sunday identified the gunmen as members of a secret anti-Communist army, one of Nanjing, once ransacked by Red Guards, reopened last March, and there has been talk of starting a Catholic theological college in Peiping. In Ningxia, funds have been allocated to set up a Moslem food-stuffs industry complying with

the writer of the following dispatch was one of several journalists who interviewed three Soviet prisoners in Afghanistan after an Afghan insurgent group arranged for them to travel clandestinely to a guerrilla-held base. He transmitted the dispatch from Pakistan.



Captured Soviet soldiers who were interviewed by journalists at an Afghan guerrilla base at Allah Jirga. From left, Valeri Didenko, Yuri Povarnitsyn and Mohammed Yazkulyev Kuli.

3 Russians Expecting Death in Afghan Camp

The writer of the following dispatch was one of several journalists who interviewed three Soviet prisoners in Afghanistan after an Afghan insurgent group arranged for them to travel clandestinely to a guerrilla-held base. He transmitted the dispatch from Pakistan.

By Barry Shlachter
The Associated Press

ALLAH JIRGA, Afghanistan — Two teen-age Soviet soldiers held prisoner for months by an Afghan resistance party say they expect certain execution once their Moslem fundamentalist captors no longer find them useful for propaganda purposes.

"We are kept alive to be shown to journalists," Sgt. Yury Grigoryevitch Povarnitsyn, 19, told a group of Western Chinese and Iranian reporters at a fortified resistance base, an overrun Afghan Army post located about 12 miles (20 kilometers) from the Pakistan border in Afghanistan's Zabul province.

The sergeant was asked what would happen to him after his captors, the Hezb-e-Islami (Islamic Party) led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, found him valueless for propaganda.

The lanky Soviet soldier replied quickly through an interpreter: "Of course, they will slit our throats." Another prisoner, Pvt. Valeri Anatolievich Didenko, 18, said he agreed.

Base commander Zaffaruddin Khan, 26, said the Russians would remain prisoners as long as they can serve as symbols of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

Afterward, they would be tried under Islamic law and most probably executed unless they convert to Islam.

Sgt. Povarnitsyn and Pvt. Didenko say they have no intention of becoming Moslems. But a third prisoner, Mohammed Yazkulyev Kuli, 19, who was born of Moslem parents in Turkmenistan, Soviet Central Asia, might be spared because he is studying the Koran, the Islamic holy book, said Mr. Khan.

Gulbuddin faction officials say a prisoner swap is out of the question. "If we exchange our prisoners for jailed Afghans, the Soviets and their puppets will just arrest more and execute them," said Mangal Hussain, a Gulbuddin spokesman.

However, no formal decision has been taken, he said.

Pakistan Says Camp Attacked

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Six Afghan helicopter gunships strafed and rocketed a refugee camp Friday inside Pakistan's border, killing a child and destroying two houses in the fourth such attack since November, the government says.

Veterans Urge Hanoi To Seek U.S. Help in Search for Dead GIs

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

HANOI — After meeting with Hanoi officials, four U.S. veterans of the Vietnam War expressed hope that the emotional issue of the 2,500 U.S. servicemen still missing in Southeast Asia could be resolved in the near future.

Robert O. Muller, executive director of the Vietnam Veterans of America, the leader of the visiting group, urged the Vietnamese to invite the United States to send personnel to assist in the search for the missing Americans. Such a step, he said, would "substantially improve" relations with the United States and ease the "logistical burdens" for the Vietnamese.

Most of the 2,500 servicemen missing in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are believed dead.

Vo Hoang, director of the Vietnamese office in charge of finding missing Americans, said that the "logistical problems" were enormous in sending helicopters and search parties to jungles to hunt for the remains. Mr. Hoang told Mr. Muller that there was "considerable hostility" in villages to search parties looking for Americans.

"The village people ask why are we doing this for the Americans," Mr. Hoang said. "Why do we dwell on the past? Why don't we build the future?"

Nonetheless, Mr. Muller, a 36-year-old former Marine, said that the Vietnamese "viewed with interest" his group's proposal to send Americans to Vietnam to join the search.

"This type of move would remove a very clear obstacle to the development of relations between Hanoi and the United States," Mr. Muller said. "We told them that and they knew it."

Wreath for Ho Chi Minh

The Vietnamese, in a meeting Sunday with the four Americans who are here unofficially, also promised to allow more Vietnamese War veterans to visit the country.

"I get the distinct sense that the Vietnamese want to have good relations with the United States government," Mr. Muller said.

Other members of the group who are visiting Vietnam for six days are Michael Harbert, a former Air Force sergeant; Tom Bird, an infantryman during the war with the 1st Air Cavalry Division, and John Terzano, a former Navy seaman. All are members of the Vietnam Veterans of America.

Sunday morning the group reluctantly agreed to a Vietnamese

request to lay a wreath at the tomb of Ho Chi Minh, but only after asking the Vietnamese to have photographs.

The veterans expressed a range of emotions as they gazed at Vietnamese pedaling bicycles in the streets.

"It's so quiet and the primitive level of everything here is stunning," Mr. Muller said. "When you see this place it's almost obscene to think what we dumped on these people. There's nothing here."

Mr. Bird, who is director of the Veterans Ensemble Theater in New York, said "a couple of years ago we would have been given a medal for shooting some of the people I'm meeting with."

"It blows my mind," he went on.

"What a crazy world this is."

Swiss Government Says the Country Should Join UN

BERN — The Swiss Cabinet proposed Monday that Switzerland, where the United Nations has its European headquarters, should officially join the world body.

Backing from parliament for the move is likely to be a formality, but approval from the nation might be another matter.

Decisions on laws and international treaties must be put to a referendum under Swiss law. Officials said a vote could take place before the end of 1983. An opinion poll in October found that 37 percent of those interviewed were against joining and only 33 percent were in favor.

Switzerland is already a member of the major UN subsidiary bodies and host to some, such as the World Health Organization and the International Labor Organization, which are based in Geneva.

Several centrist and rightist politicians said Monday that they had set up a committee to oppose Swiss membership to the United Nations. They said the committee would inform citizens about what they called "the dangers of such a move for the future of our country, particularly our neutrality."

Iran Executes 18 Kurds

LONDON — Eighteen Kurds have been executed by firing squad in Iran for attacking security forces, Tehran newspapers reported Monday.

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Top Pop, Jazz Records

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Following is a selection of the best of recent jazz and pop records, all suitable for Christmas gifts:

Eduardo Gismonti's "Sanfona" (ECM) is a trip through Brazilian rhythms, musical forms and popular festivals, by way of jazz, led by a talented singer, composer and multi-instrumentalist. The journey begins with Maracatu, a feast dedicated to the gods of joy and drunkenness in the state of Pernambuco. Accompanied by percussion, the Maracatu procession winds through the streets behind a woman carrying a stick with a doll in fancy dress hanging from it. Three musicians using voice, Indian organ, 10-string guitar, piano, flute, saxophones and percussion take us to meet Frevo, Sambas, Eternas, De Repente and Toadas. The voyage ends with a melancholy song of exile Gismonti wrote during a sentimental dusk in Spain. "Sanfona" brings the Brazilian/jazz fusion begun by Stan Getz to new heights.

Ella Fitzgerald sings Antonio Carlos Jobim's "Pablo"; Yves Montand, "Olympia '81" (Philips); Francis Lai, "She Shot Me Down" (Reprise). Three survivors who by the laws of nature and show business ought to be over the hill. Their voices are perhaps a bit cracked at the edges, but maturity has more than compensated. There are no better popular singers than this trio, who are better than ever.

Surrounded by Joe Pass, Zoot Sims, Clark Terry, Toots Thielemans and some incomparable Brazilians, Ella has never sounded more Fitzgerald-esque. Songwriter Jobim ranks with Cole Porter; it is a revelation to hear "One-Note Samba," "Girl From Ipanema" and the rest with English lyrics. (She also sings a few numbers in Portuguese.)

Montand interprets his classy repertoire (arranged by Hubert Rotating, former Hot Club de France clarinetist) of Jacques Prévost, Léo Ferré, Aragon and Baudelaire with a panache that projects audience enthusiasm, klieg lights and all the boulevards of Paris through your speakers.

As the director said to the composer when the heroine dies at the end of the movie: "More fiddles, Max." Sinatra's "She Shot Me Down" is a bunch of sentimental slop about lost women elevated to high art. Songs like "The Gal That Got Away," "Thanks for the Memory" and "Bang Bang (My Baby Shot Me Down)" are arranged by Gordon Jenkins, Don Costa and Nelson Riddle in the grand tragic style for the magnificent musical instrument that is Frank Sinatra.

Sonny Rollins' "The Alternative Rollins" (RCA): While John Coltrane was trying to catch up to Ornette Coleman in the early 1960s, Rollins "retired" and was reported by passers-by to be practicing his tenor saxophone on the Brooklyn Bridge. When he came back he made a record called "The Bridge," followed by "Now's The Time" and "The Standard Sonny Rollins" in 1964 and 1965. This album consists of previously unused tracks cut for the last two. Although 17 years old, the music can be filed under "modern jazz." Only recently have people like Archie Shepp and Arthur Blythe caught up with Rollins by combining abstract and traditional elements to forge a style out of a mélange of styles.

Billy Joel, "Songs In the Attic" (Atlantic): It is easy to underestimate Joel's seemingly facile middle-class rage. This songwriter-pianist is situated just on the outskirts of the cliché, stylistically between Leon Russell, Elton John and Randy Newman. Raw guts haul him out of the wise-guy imitator category almost despite himself. Here he dusted off some of his older material, which has aged well, and recorded it live last year with powerful rock backing.

Ron Carter, "Super Strings" (Milestone): Art Pepper, "Winter Moon" (Galaxy): The attempt to get string sections to swing has been one of jazz's most dismal failures. But, powered by Jack DeJohnette's drumming and Carter's inventive arrangements and bass work, "Super Strings" lives up to its name.

Alto saxophonist Pepper plays such melodies as "Here's That Rainy Day" and "Blues in the Night" (on clarinet) out unlike the way Sinatra might sing them. Improvising, he alternates sweet intervals with outside flurries and just enough silence in a personal style that renders such definitions as bebop, cool and free meaningless. Bill Holman's string arrangements swing just fine.

Aretha Franklin's "The Legendary Queen of Soul" (CBS) documents her unhappy years with CBS, before she moved to Atlantic to record "Respect," "Dr. Feelgood" and her other classics. John Hammond, the producer who discovered Billie Holiday, Bob Dylan and Bruce Springsteen, among others, signed the 18-year-old Franklin, calling her "an untutored genius . . . the best voice I've heard since Billie Holiday." But CBS packaged her to sound like Nat King Cole, Nancy Wilson, Dionne Warwick, Dinah Washington — everybody but herself. Here is the best of that period, including "Mockingbird," "Walk On By" and "Running Out of Fools." This naked look at Franklin's evolution proves how hard it is to kill genius.



Frederic Brenner's pictures of Hassidic Jews earned him the Niepce prize and an exhibit.

A Cameraman Welcome in Mea Shearim

By C.G. Cupic
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — His pictures show bearded men, with long hair under black hats, clad in black overcoats, walking about a sunny, stone-built Mediterranean city. They are Hassidic Jews in the Mea Shearim quarter of Jerusalem, and the pictures by Frederic Brenner, a 22-year-old Parisian anthropology student, earned the Prix de Niepce.

"When I was 18 years old my parents sent me to Jerusalem to arouse and polish up my Judaism, and nothing did anything to me until I saw the bearded men dressed in black at the Western Wall. I was struck by their dedication, the serenity that flowed from them, so I followed. I heard they were stone-throwing fanatics, but I still managed to take some pictures of them," Brenner said here.

'Live by the Book'

On a second trip to Jerusalem, he took the pictures with him and showed them to orthodox Mea Shearim Jews. "They saw that I did not picture them as fanatics, but as people who live by the rules, by the book, where their culture and their existence was one. Reluctantly they let me photo-

graph them, invited me to their homes and even let me photograph their women."

The pictures from the second trip earned him the prize and an exhibition of his work at the National Institute for Photography at Chalon-sur-Saône.

Meanwhile, Brenner has turned his anthropology studies to a concentration on orthodox Jewish communities in different parts of the world.

The work is not always easy. He recently returned from Djebel, Tunisia, site of a major Jewish community and a historic synagogue, where after a week's stay he was "followed by police called to the station and accused of being a spy. They said I had no rights to photograph Jews only, that I should do other things too. They let me off with a verbal understanding that I could continue to take pictures, but two days later they called me in again and said I did not have written permission for it. I left Tunisia earlier than planned, fearing that they might take away my films."

The exhibition is at the Musée Nicéphore Niépce, Quai Messageries, Chalon-sur-Saône, until Jan. 3.

'Dreamgirls': Making History on Broadway

By Frank Rich
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Broadway history is being made, you can feel it. While such moments are uncommonly rare these days, I'm here to report that one popped up at the Imperial Theater on Sunday night. Broadway history was made at the end of the first act of Michael Bennett's beautiful and heartbreaking new musical, "Dreamgirls."

"Dreamgirls" is the story of a black singing group that rises from the ghetto of rhythm and blues to cross over into the lucrative land of white pop. To take the final leap, the Dreams must change their image — to a new, more glamorous look and a "lighter" sound. Effie no longer fits; she's fat, and her singing is anything but light. And, not only does Curtis have a svelte new Dream in costume ready to replace Effie on stage, he has chosen another

some nasty business to be dealt with backstage. The act's hard-driving manager, Curtis (Ben Vereen), has come into the Dreams' dressing room to inform Effie, who is both his lover and the group's best singer, that she is through.

Show-Biz Ghetto

Effie is through because the Dreams are at last escaping the show-biz ghetto of rhythm and blues to cross over into the lucrative land of white pop. To take the final leap, the Dreams must change their image — to a new, more glamorous look and a "lighter" sound. Effie no longer fits; she's fat, and her singing is anything but light. And, not only does Curtis have a svelte new Dream in costume ready to replace Effie on stage, he has chosen another

Dream to replace Effie in his bed.

Jennifer Holliday, who plays Effie, begs Curtis to let her stay, in the song "And I Am Telling You I'm Not Going." In Holliday's ample body is a voice that, like Effie herself, won't take no for an answer. As Holliday physically tries to restrain her lover from leaving, her heart pours out in a dark and gutsy blues; then, without pause, her voice rises into a strained cry.

Curtis departs, and Holliday keeps riding wave after wave of painful music — clutching her stomach, keeling over, insisting that the scoundrel who has dumped her is "the best man I'll ever know." It's a good thing that Act I ends soon thereafter. If the curtain didn't fall, the audience would probably cheer Holliday until dawn.

The Glue of 50-Year Marriages

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The discussion was about researchers' efforts to study mature marriages and two of the test subjects were speaking. "When you've been married to someone for 50 years, you have to ask yourself some questions," said Viola Berton, 73, to her husband, Jim, 81, who was seated at her side. "Why should I stay together with a man just because of the years I've invested? Shall I take a risk and move away? Do I love him enough to put up with his foibles?"

"Are they that bad?" asked Berton, with a Cheshire-cat grin.

"Well, I made my answer," continued Mrs. Berton with determination. "Every day is not perfect. The bluebird of happiness is a myth. But being married to Jim has meant a continual growing for me — spiritually, physically, sexually, you name it."

The Bertons have been married for 50 years and five months, and they represent a phenomenon that is receiving increasing attention from social-science investigators: the long-term marriage.

"As our longevity increases, and as our society becomes proportionately older, we will have an increasing number of couples who are married 50 years or more," said James A. Peterson, a University of Southern California sociologist who has studied the elderly for several decades.

'Golden Sunset'

According to the Census Bureau, the number of Americans aged 65 and older grew 27 percent from 1970 to 1980, more than twice the percentage increase in the total population. The bureau projects that the percentage of Americans in this age group will increase dramatically after 2000, as those in the baby-boom generation reach their retirement years.

"Although we're just beginning to study the qualities of long-term marriages, we do know a number of things," said Marcia E. Lasswell, professor of psychology at California State Polytechnic University in Pomona.

"I think we'll be finding that there are a small number of authentic 'golden sunset' marriages, a larger number of surviving marriages, and a vast number of marriages that fall in between," said Lasswell. However, she said, the 50-year marriages examined by researchers married 50 years or more.

"Golden sunset" couples even seem to look alike — the cliché is of the happy couple walking hand in hand into the sunset," she said. These couples tell interviewers that they would certainly be together if they had to do it over again.

However, Lasswell said, "It's hard to imagine many of them saying that they wouldn't do it over again. After all those years together, they may need to think it's over."



Viola Berton, 73 and her husband, Jim, 81.

David Strick, The New York Times

worthwhile." Supporting this view is a recent study by Judith Todd, a professor of psychology at California State University at Dominguez Hills who, with a co-researcher in Israel, found that long-term couples may find themselves in another kind of relationship: the "survivor marriage."

Many problems in 50-year marriages arise from physical conditions; such as difficulties with sight and hearing, said Peterson. Other problems come from the sorrow of the accumulated losses of friends, relatives and mobility.

Although Jim and Viola Berton may fit the pattern of true "golden sunset" couples, their marriage is not typical of the majority of partners who have been together for 50 years. "They've lived together a long time, but very positively," said Lasswell. "They say that they never had a chance to get out."

For 12 years Peterson studied families in the largest U.S. retirement community, Leisure World in Laguna Hills, Calif. He found that there were many stable marriages with little overt conflict. "Who gives in to whom had been resolved a long time ago," he said. "There was very little excitement in these marriages." He did find creative marriages, "but unfortunately not very many of them."

In Between

Another study, by a sociologist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, George Rowe, found that those in 50-year marriages frequently identified the most intimate people in their lives as their children.

"I think we'll be finding that there are a small number of authentic 'golden sunset' marriages, a larger number of surviving marriages, and a vast number of marriages that fall in between," said Lasswell. However, she said, the 50-year marriages examined by researchers married 25 or 30 years from today may be unlike those of today.

"I told you she didn't like to cook," teased Berton.

Then he said, "Living with Mrs. Berton has been better and better every year."

This includes, both Bertons said. Their sexual life. "Many people still seem shocked to learn that older people are interested in sex," but they are," said Mrs. Berton. "If he sees a gleam in my eyes, it's not from my bifocals."

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Libya to Cut Some Oil Prices for Agip

Reuters

ROME — Libya is cutting crude oil prices by between 50 cents and \$1.20 a barrel, oil industry sources here said Monday. They said Libya informed the Italian state oil company, Agip, by telegraph that the new prices are for 1982 first quarter contracts.

The sources said Libya's highest-priced crudes have been cut from \$37.50 to \$37 a barrel. The price of "Anna" crude was cut \$1.20 to \$35.60 a barrel, they said.

Fuji Photo Film Sees Continuing Expansion

Reuters

TOKYO — Fuji Photo Film, announcing a 130 percent increase in profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 20, said Monday it expects a 10.7 percent net profit increase to about 40 billion yen (\$182 million) in the next fiscal year.

Sales are expected to increase 11.9 percent to about 500 billion yen, and the company expects to maintain an unchanged 7.50 yen dividend. The company attributes this year's profit gain to stable prices for raw materials such as silver, increased export sales at higher profit margins and rapidly expanding demand for magnetic tapes, including videotapes.

American Satellite Applies for New System

Reuters

WASHINGTON — American Satellite Co. said Monday it has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for authorization to build, launch and operate a \$725-million domestic satellite system.

American Satellite is a joint venture of Fairchild Industries and Continental Telephone. The system would be used by business and government customers, it said.

Veba Approves 18.4 Billion DM Program

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Veba Monday approved a group investment program of 18.4 billion Deutsche marks for the period 1982-86, of which 10.6 billion DM will be invested in electricity production.

About 4.1 billion DM will be invested in the petroleum sector, 1.9 billion DM in chemical operations and 1.8 billion DM in other sectors, it said. Veba said the primary aim of investment in electricity production is to secure energy supplies, with emphasis being placed on expansion of nuclear and coal-fired power stations.

Firms Buying 35% of Hongkong Telephone

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hongkong Land Co. and JF Special Holdings announced Monday they intend to buy up to 35 percent of the stock of Hongkong Telephone Co. for as much as 32 Hong Kong dollars (\$5.65) a share.

The total value of the purchase, which the companies said would be made through the stock exchange, could amount to as much as 1.1 billion dollars. Jardine Fleming & Co., acting as agents for the two buyers, said more than 20 million shares, or 21 percent, had been bought by the close of the market Monday.

F.L. Walker, general manager of Hongkong Telephone, said the announcement came as a surprise to the company. He said Hongkong Land Co. and JF Special Holdings indicated an interest in the microchip and telecommunications aspects of Hongkong Telephone's operations.

Rio Tinto-Zinc Has 17.98% of Ward Stock

Reuters

LONDON — Rio Tinto-Zinc said Monday it has acquired or received acceptances for 10.5 million Thomas W. Ward shares, or 17.98 percent of the company.

It said it extended its offer for Ward until Jan. 8. The offer had been due to expire Dec. 18. RTZ has offered £1.90 in cash or convertible loan stock for each 25-pence ordinary share of Ward.

Dresdner to Sell Stake in Construction Firm

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank said Monday it is selling its 50 percent stake in the construction company Bilfinger und Berger to the holding company FGI Frankfurter Gesellschaft für Industriewerke, in an agreement worth about 153 million Deutsche marks.

The holding company is half owned by Dresdner and half by Afro-American Investment Holding Co. of the Cayman Islands, it said. Bilfinger und Berger is the third-largest construction company in West Germany.

AEG, Peugeot Unit in Electric Tools Venture

Reuters

FRANKFURT — AEG-Telefonen said Monday it and Autels et Outillage Peugeot, a subsidiary of Peugeot, signed an agreement on a joint electric tools venture.

The agreement sets up a holding company with 68 million Deutsche marks basic capital in which the two partners will each hold 50 percent. The holding company will take 100 percent interests in AEG-Elektrotechnik, Peugeot Outillage Electrique and Lurem.

The interests of the new holding company will have world turnover of about 450 million DM, AEG said, giving no other financial details.

Japan Brings Southeast Asia Into New 'Prosperity Sphere'

Five Nations of ASEAN Adjust to Rising Sun Of Japanese Post-War Industrial Expansion

Except for oil and natural gas, where U.S. supremacy is unchallenged, Japan is either the dominant foreign economic force in Southeast Asia or is closing the gap.

Japanese investment in the five ASEAN countries — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore — currently totals \$7 billion, a close second to the U.S. total of \$8.8 billion, the bulk of which is in the energy sector.

According to the semi-official Japan External Trade Organization, Japan is the top investor in Thailand and Indonesia, accounting for 33.5 percent and 36.9 percent respectively. Japan is also deeply entrenched in Singapore and Malaysia.

Only in the Philippines, a former U.S. colony, does the United States cling to a slim lead over Japan.

Probably 9 out of 10 cars on the streets of Southeast Asian cities are Japanese.

"I would like to buy a Ford Mustang," a Manila businessman said not long ago. "If I could only find one. But I settled for a Toyota."

In Bangkok, a Japanese Embassy official conceded that Japan had a virtual monopoly on the sale of cars.

"Two or three years ago we had only 85 percent of the market," he said. "Then Ford pulled out and now we have about 95 percent."

Eager to put its best foot forward and avert accusations of "economic imperialism," Japan says it employs more than 330,000 persons in the ASEAN countries — 50,000 in Thailand, 70,000 in Singapore, 60,000 in Malaysia, 30,000 in Indonesia and 73,000 in the Philippines.

The largest Japanese business community — 17,000 persons — is in Singapore, which is the financial hub of Southeast Asia.

"There are more Japanese in Singapore for the same reason there are more Americans here than anywhere else in Southeast Asia," said Shinobu Sawakai, managing director of the Singapore Japan Trade Center. "And that's because Singapore works."

"Here we have instant communications with any place in the world. Singapore is easy to get in and out of. We don't have immigration problems. Deals are put together here for Indonesia and Malaysia."

Mr. Sawakai estimated that about half of the nearly 1,000 Japanese companies registered in Singapore are here for the convenience of doing business with other countries, including Middle Eastern countries.

Turning to Japan's economic rivalry with the United States in Southeast Asia, Mr. Sawakai said: "There was a time when Japan was almost wholly dependent on the

American market. That is no longer true, although the trade of the American market is still vital to us."

As friction over trade mounts between the United States and Japan, Southeast Asian countries seem to have come to terms with Japan's economic pre-eminence. The anti-Japanese riots that erupted in Bangkok and Jakarta in the 1970s appear to be a thing of the past.

Undercurrent of Distrust

There is still an undercurrent of distrust and skepticism in much of Southeast Asia toward Japan, notably in Indonesia and the Philippines. Some of it is a legacy from Japanese military occupation during World War II. Some of it stems from a feeling of vulnerability and an awareness that Southeast Asia needs Japan more than Japan needs Southeast Asia.

Indonesians, for example, are aware that Japan has diversified its sources of oil enough that, if necessary, it could get along without Indonesian oil.

In addition, there is the fear that some day Japan might choose to translate its economic power into political power. Whereas Japanese and Southeast Asian scholars meet, the words "dependency" and "dominance" sprinkle the conversation.

One Japanese complained: "They (Southeast Asians) never cease questioning our motives. Why can't they see that all we want is to make a profit? What's wrong with that?"

Swiss Set 3% Goal On Money Supply

Reuters

ZURICH — The Swiss National Bank announced a target of a 3-percent growth rate in the nation's money supply next year, indicating a continued tight monetary policy after this year's 4-percent goal.

The bank said the 1982 target meant it would continue to fight inflation. Swiss figures show a 7-percent annual rise in consumer prices last month.

The bank said the money supply, based on currency in circulation and sight deposits of banks with the national bank, remained nearly constant this year since the rise in inflation, high foreign interest rates and the weakness of the Swiss franc had required a more restrictive monetary policy than anticipated.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 21, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	Currency	Per	U.S.	Currency	Per	U.S.	Currency	Per	U.S.	Currency	Per
Amsterdam	2,747.65	6,682	42.64	1,994.47	10,945	18.22	1,251.25	12,207.75	21.05	2,281.25	10,700	21.35
Brussels	2,727.65	6,682	42.64	1,978.50	10,925	18.25	1,235.75	12,197.75	20.95	2,265.75	10,680	21.30
London (G)	2,727.65	6,682	42.64	1,978.50	10,915	18.25	1,235.75	12,197.75	20.95	2,265.75	10,680	21.30
New York	1,277.65	2,284.50	52.55	1,000.00	1,000	1.00	1,000.00	1,000	1.00	1,000.00	1,000	1.00
Paris	5.79	10,685	20.95	4.75	4,753	1.25	1,750	1,750	1.00	1,750	1,750	1.00
Zurich	1,267	3,645	31.95	1,019.50	1,019.50	1.00	1,235.75	12,197.75	20.95	2,265.75	10,680	21.30
ECU	1,072.23	5.57	1,849.00	4,797	1,203.04	2.67	41,163.22	1,354.49	7.94	7,940	1,354.49	5.57

Dollar Values
(a) Sterling (U.K.) (b) Commercial franc. (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (d) Units of 100,000 units of 1,000.

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Cassette War: Retailers Vs. Filmmakers

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A bitter tug-of-war that could shape the future of the video cassette industry is taking place over how the revenues from the booming business of renting prerecorded cassettes should be divided.

Movie producers — who contend that they are not receiving a fair share of those revenues — may have been caught flat-footed by the sudden success of the rental business, but now are stepping up efforts to rectify that.

They have met with stiff resistance from the several thousand retail stores who sell and rent the tapes.

"We've never seen an industry that's in such contention between manufacturer and retailer," said George Atkinson, president of Video Station, a Los Angeles-based video retail chain. "No self-respecting retailer wants to condone any producers putting their hands, literally, in our cash register."

In addition to settling the split of revenues, the dispute is already determining when, and how, movies and other programs are made available on tapes for consumers.

Consumers in some cities who want to see Warner Home Video movies such as "Superman II" can no longer buy tapes but

Movie Studio Video Cassette Rental Programs

Please describe for rentals of pre-recorded video cassettes to dealers, not to retail customers.

RENTAL PLAN FOR DEALERS

RENTAL CHARGE TO DEALER (Per Tape)

M.G.M./CBS

One new title released each month: may only be rented for a four-month period. Dealers may then purchase titles for resale or rental. Dealers cannot sell tapes while they are in the rental phase.

Paramount

Surcharge on all tape sales based on estimated number of rentals per title — the most popular titles carry the highest rates. Dealers can rent or sell with out restrictions.

20th Century Fox

Separate sales and rental rates. Rental rates are set for six-month periods.

Subsequently, titles are released for sales or withdrawn from the market.

Dealers cannot sell tapes while they are in the rental phase.

Walt Disney

Separate sales and rental programs and separate inventories required for each title. Dealers may only sell "sales" tapes and rent "rental" tapes.

Warner

Warner retains ownership of all tapes. Dealers lease the tapes on a weekly basis and may only rent them to customers.

Source: Home Video Report

New York Times

must rent them. When MGM-CBS Home Video releases "Tarzan, the Ape Man," next February, it will be available on a rental-only basis for four months, after which purchases will be allowed.

The entertainment industry has made other efforts to get a share of the profits resulting

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

Stock Prices Decline In New York Trading

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which last week showed signs of rallying, closed slightly lower Monday in sluggish holiday-season trading that indicated tax selling continued to be a factor.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was 5.23-point gain Friday, trimmed last week's loss to 4.75 points overall, closed off 2.65 points at \$73.10.

Suzuki Says Trade Surplus Bill to Go to Diet

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki said Monday that his government will submit its planned bill to open up Japan's market to imports and help stave off protectionism overseas during the current session of the Diet.

He told a meeting of parliamentary members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party that the legislative measure is aimed at accelerating tariff reductions that had been set for fiscal 1983 and 1984, implementing them instead in the year starting next April.

The government also formally adopted its official outlook for the Japanese economy next year.

Endorsing figures submitted earlier by the Economic Planning Agency, the Cabinet decided to aim for an inflation-adjusted growth rate of 5.2 percent in the year beginning next April. The target compares to private forecasts of 3.1-4.5 percent growth.

The Cabinet also lowered the growth goal for the current fiscal year to 4.1 percent from the 4.7-percent figure given in October, to reflect the slow pace of recovery.

The Economic Planning Agency told the Cabinet that exports in the

1982 financial year would rise only 5.8 percent after climbing 17.2 percent during the current year.

But despite European and U.S. demands for freer access to the Japanese market, the planning agency's projections showed imports rising by only 4.4 percent next year after increasing just 2 percent this year.

Japan's surplus with the community is expected to reach \$15 billion in the year ending March.

Foreign Ministry officials mean while said Japan will outline its response next month to a list of demands by the European Economic Community for measures to trim Japan's trade surplus. The demands were presented earlier this month.

Japan's surplus with the community is expected to reach \$15 billion in the year ending March.

Steel Negotiators From EEC Deny 'Understanding' on Trigger Price

(AP-Dow Jones)

BRUSSELS — An EEC spokesman said Monday that community officials have returned from Washington without an agreement on the issue of the community's steel exports to the United States.

The spokesman discounted reports that U.S. and EEC negotiators had agreed on a proposal that would ease the tensions between the two trading partners and might prevent U.S. steel companies from filing unfair trade practice cases against several Western European companies.

"Our negotiators have returned, but no agreement was reached and the talks will continue," the spokesman said.

The earlier reports from Washington said that EEC and U.S. officials had reached a tentative "understanding" that centered on a more rigid enforcement of the trigger price mechanism, which sets minimum prices for imported steel. The EEC negotiators only had to gain approval of their governments, the reports said.

Tax Reduction Postponement

TOKYO (Reuters) — The postponement of an income tax reduction in fiscal 1982 is inevitable, the government tax council said in a recommendation for tax reform.

The recommendation was reported by the Finance Ministry.

The tax reform recommendation was presented to Premier Suzuki on Monday to serve as a basis for the government's draft budget for the coming financial year.

The tax council supported some increased taxation on corporate entertainment costs and other items, and called for a cut in the amount companies can set aside for delayed tax payments.

Stockholders Gain in Battle for Kaiser Steel

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shareholders of Kaiser Steel, the largest integrated steel producer on the West Coast of the United States have been watching a struggle for control of the company in profitable fascination.

The management is planning to phase out primary steelmaking operations, and a group of investors friendly to Edgar F. Kaiser Jr., former chairman of the company, favors the idea.

Nevertheless, this group wants the management to negotiate with Stanley Hiller Jr., who heads a group of investors who would like to buy the company. And earlier this month the United Steelworkers local at Kaiser Steel said the union would also make an effort to buy the company.

The resulting excitement has carried Kaiser's shares in within a few points of their 12-month peak of \$50 a share.

Elliot Schneider, an analyst who follows Kaiser Steel for Gruntal & Co., believes the uncertainties will be resolved by the time of the company's annual meeting in April. That is because the Edgar Kaiser group, with the backing of perhaps 40 percent of the stock, "probably could put together enough additional shares to vote management out," he said. Mr. Schneider is recommending the shares for speculative gain.

Eugene Berkowsky follows Kaiser Steel

for E. F. Hutton. He sees some risk in the shares of Kaiser Steel relative to other investment prospects, although he urges those who already own the shares to keep them.

The management plan is intended to make the company more competitive, but it would result in major equipment write-offs and the loss of about 3,000 jobs. Kaiser Steel's Eagle Mountain iron ore mine would be shut down, and so would the company's blast furnaces, coke ovens, its basic oxygen steelmaking facilities and possibly its continuous caster.

If the caster is scrapped, the company

would use imported slab in its steel-finishing operations. The company might instead keep the caster and install an electric furnace to produce steel from scrap.

If Kaiser Steel were to install the furnace, it would in effect become "the largest mini-mill in the nation" and thus would not be totally dependent on foreign slab steel, Schneider said.

Either way, the company hopes to finish and deliver steel from its base on the West Coast at lower cost than can foreign producers. But Kaiser Steel would have to spend \$50 million or so for the electric furnace and another \$50 million for finishing facilities.

Pension costs for terminated employees and write-offs of abandoned facilities would be charged to the final quarter of 1981. The

Filmmakers, Retailers Battle Over Cassettes

(Continued From Page 9)

home television deprived them of future resale revenues and was ill-

gated. Until a few months ago, movie studios have realized that by renting, rather than selling, their tapes in dealers, they can control the tapes and dictate what is done with them. Such an arrangement is a natural extension for movie studios because they generally do not sell their films to movie theaters, television stations or others who show them.

Up to 30 Rentals Per Sale

So retailers began renting the tapes for a few dollars a night. And industry executives now estimate that there are anywhere from five to 30 rentals for each sale. Rentals are estimated to account for at least half of the overall \$150 million to \$300 million in total revenues that the pornographic prerecorded video cassette business is expected to generate this year.

And the rental trend is expected to continue to accelerate in the next few years as the number of video cassette recorders, now estimated at 3 million in the United States, continues to soar.

Under the copyright law, the studios had no claim to rental revenues because the dealer owned the tape. The studios received only the royalties from a single sale.

"We've even tracked some cassettes where 100 rentals have taken place in the course of the year," said Morton J. Fink, president of Warner Home Video, a division of Warner Communications. He said a movie studio would get a \$7 royalty on the sale of a cassette. If the studio got the same percentage of rental revenues on a popular tape, it could receive as much as \$35 to \$50.

In addition, many retailers may be duplicating tapes — to rent more than one at a time — a practice that is illegal, but hard to prevent.

"The retailers were getting away with murder," said Anthony Hoff-

man, an entertainment industry analyst at A.G. Becker.

Some movie studios have realized that by renting, rather than selling, their tapes in dealers, they can control the tapes and dictate what is done with them. Such an arrangement is a natural extension for movie studios because they generally do not sell their films to movie theaters, television stations or others who show them.

"We are bringing the motion picture box office to the home video store," said Cy Leslie, president and co-chairman of MGM-CBS Home Video.

The movie studios have come forth with a dizzying variety of plans. Walt Disney allows dealers to rent tapes that can be rented to consumers or to buy tapes that can be resold. To both sell and rent, a retailer would need separate inventories. Warner Home Video has announced that it will ban sales altogether.

Twentieth Century-Fox and MGM-CBS have similar ideas. They will allow rentals only on popular tapes — for six months in the case of Fox and for four months in the case of MGM-CBS.

Under the copyright law, the studios had no claim to rental revenues because the dealer owned the tape. The studios received only the royalties from a single sale.

MGM-CBS is stressing the anti-piracy protection that its plan affords. Its rental-only tapes will be colored red. If the tape is duplicated onto a standard blank tape that is not red, it will be easily spotted. The company said it would send "shoppers" around to check up on dealers.

Nissan Sees 1% Export Rise, 7.2% Sales Jump in Japan

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — Nissan Motor's exports will rise only 1 percent next year over this year, to 1.45 million vehicles, Nissan President Takashi Ishihara predicted Monday.

He said 1981 production, hit by export restrictions, will fall 2.3 percent from last year to about 2.58 million units, the first drop in four years. But he also told reporters that Nissan, Japan's No. 2 automaker, plans to boost production by 3.7 percent next year to 2.68 million, aided by an expected 7.2-percent jump in domestic sales to 1.23 million.

Toyota, the leading Japanese automaker, said when it announced its 1982 projections last week that exports will level off at about 1.73 million units.

Mr. Ishihara attributed Nissan's small export prediction for 1982 to the appreciation of the yen against the dollar — making Japanese cars more expensive for American buyers — and to protectionist trends in the United States and Western Europe.

Recovery Anticipated

He said U.S. auto demand should begin increasing by mid-1982, in line with anticipated economic recovery. He also predicted growing West European demand

Other major studios, however, have not moved to rent tapes to dealers. Paramount has merely added a surcharge of \$1 to \$10 on the wholesale purchase price of its cassettes. MCA is raising the wholesale price of some of its more popular movies.

Retailers have objected to all the book-keeping involved, and because they are paying as much, if not more, to lease tapes as they once paid to buy them. But, by far, the plan that has attracted the most opposition is the rental-only plan of Warner, which has prompted threats of boycotts.

Warner "Too Expensive"

"It's too expensive to carry their tapes now," said David Prinz, an owner of Captain Video, San Francisco-based chain. "Warner used to have 23 percent of the shelf space in our store. Now they're 2 to 3 percent."

Mr. Prinz said dealers could not afford to pay a weekly rental fee for a tape they rented only sporadically.

If the industry coalesces around a plan in which popular new movies are rented only and older ones are sold, it will still have to decide when to release the movies on video cassettes and how long to keep them on a rental-only basis. That will require a better understanding of the market. For instance, how much will early rentals of video cassettes damage theater receipts?

"And how much in sales revenues will be lost if consumers are not allowed to buy a cassette when a movie is still at the height of its popularity?"

DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK

DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

December 1981: Vol. 10 No. 12

Japanese economy will benefit from falling U.S. interest rates and unified OPEC oil prices

Recent developments abroad are mixed in their implications for the Japanese economy. Signs of a decline in U.S. interest rates and unified OPEC oil prices will certainly work favorably for Japan, while the slump of the American and European economies, especially rising unemployment, raises serious concern over escalation of trade frictions with them.

Domestic business recovery, in the meantime, is progressing fairly steadily, but its future depends on the strength of expansion of personal consumption expenditures, now that exports and fiscal spending look likely to slow down in the months ahead.

Against the background of increasing evidences of a setback in the U.S. economy, the Federal Reserve Board trimmed the discount rate by 1 per cent to 13 per cent, effective November 2, while the prime rate charged by leading commercial banks has dipped to below 17 per cent. Signs of falling U.S. interest rates are expected to favorably affect the yen rate and the Japanese bond market.

With consumer price advances still continuing at 10 per cent or so in the U.S., however, the Fed is holding fast to the declared policy of tight credit, and this makes the prospects dim for any steep decline in U.S. interest rates. A recovery of the yen rate, consequently, will be a moderate one.

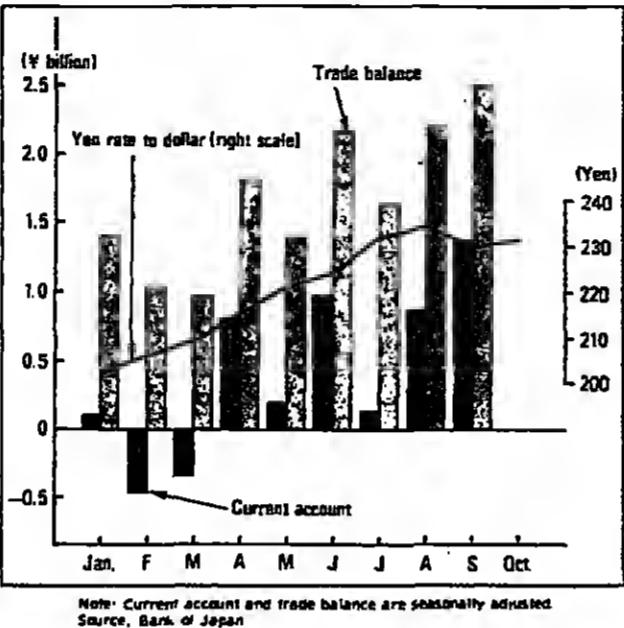
The OPEC general meeting on October 29 agreed to unify the standard oil prices at \$34 a barrel and keep it in force through 1982. The agreement put an end to the disarray in oil prices which had prevailed since the Iranian Revolution broke out in February, 1979.

As a result, Saudi Arabia has raised its price of Arabian Light oil by \$2 a barrel, while other OPEC members are curtailing theirs by \$1.3. How exactly such changes will affect the cost of Japanese oil imports is not clear yet, but their impact on the Japanese economy is believed minimal because only a minor change is expected in the country's oil bills.

Prices stable: current account rapidly improving

Prices remain stable. The month-to-month movement of

Recent Trends in Balance of International Payments and Yen's Exchange Rate



Note: Current account and trade balance are seasonally adjusted
Source: Bank of Japan

the dual impact of increasing controversy over trade imbalances between Japan and Europe and the U.S., and an expected gradual expansion of domestic demand.

Public works expenditures during the first half of fiscal 1981 have provided the economy with an expansionary force on the strength of stepped-up implementation. In a sharp contrast, they will slow down in the second half and the fiscal sector could prove to be a drag on business expansion.

Private capital investment is characterized by conspicuous imbalances as to industry and size of enterprises. Private capital expenditures as measured on the basis of GNP statistics slipped 0.4 per cent during the second quarter, but rose 1.6 per cent in the first quarter, followed by a 0.3 per cent drop in the second quarter and a 1.2 per cent rise in the third quarter. The outlook index for the manufacturing industry dropped 0.4 per cent in October but rose 0.4 per cent in November. Despite a zigzag pattern, production appears to be rising moderately as a trend.

This does not rule out improvement in the future, however. Orders for machinery, an indicator of the future level of private capital investment, rose 2.8 per cent in the third quarter from the preceding quarter. Their performance during the third quarter does not necessarily look favorable according to various indicators.

Surveys of large retail outlets,

fiscal 1981 is 10-12 per cent ahead of last fiscal year's actual spendings.

Private housing investment remains extremely depressed. New housing starts in September were 5.5 per cent of the year-earlier level, the fourth consecutive month they trailed the year-earlier level. While housing starts in the first six months of fiscal 1981 totaled 620,000 units, the numbers for the entire fiscal year are certain to end up short of 1.2 million — as the second half normally fares poorly compared with the first half.

Private consumption expenditures, the largest component of the entire demand, also lag to recovery. According to the Prime Minister's Office's household economy survey, consumption expenditures in August rose 2.7 per cent from a year earlier in nominal terms, but fell 1.3 per cent in real terms, the third consecutive monthly decline.

Sales of large retail outlets, however, rose 8.6 per cent in August and 9.4 per cent in September from a year earlier, while the average outstanding balance of Bank of Japan note issues rose 5.0 per cent in August, 5.4 per cent in September and 5.8 per cent in October. The trends of these indicators appear to suggest that consumption keeps recovering, very slowly.

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that listens.**

DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK

The next DKB monthly report will appear Jan. 26.

NOBODY WILL EVER KNOW THAT YOU MADE A FAVOURABLE INVESTMENT IN KRUGERRANDS.

Gold. Throughout history — and especially since the invention of paper money — gold has been a favourite safeguard against the upheavals and uncertainties that sweep the world. In today's climate of uncertainty, more and more investors are seeking methods to increase the security of their future investments. So they're turning to Krugerrands.

Krugerrands are bullion coins: basically you pay for the one troy ounce of fine gold they contain. And as standardized coins they are recognized as legal tender around the world. There are more than 33,000,000 in circulation, selling at the daily gold

price plus a very small premium which covers minting and distribution costs.

Some of the premium is even recoverable on resale. Consequently, a minimum rise in the price of gold means you show immediate profit. Alternatively, since the long-term trend in the price of gold has so far been upward, the coins may be held for the future. Short- or long-term, Krugerrands are one of the wisest

investments around. You can follow their value by checking the daily gold price, and some

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Dec. 21, 1981

Open High Low Settle Chg.

WHEAT

100 bushels futures per bushel

Dec 12.77 12.80 12.41 - .03

Jan 12.82 12.87 12.77 -.02

Feb 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

Mar 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

Apr 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

May 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

Jun 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

Jul 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

Aug 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

Sep 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

Oct 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

Nov 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

Dec 12.85 12.87 12.77 -.02

Est. sales 12,850

Prev day's open int 4,432, off 278

CORN

500 bushels futures per bushel

Dec 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Jan 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Feb 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Mar 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Apr 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

May 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Jun 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Jul 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Aug 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Sep 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Oct 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Nov 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Dec 12.65 12.67 12.50 -.02

Est. sales 12,650

Prev day's open int 10,437, off 344

SOYBEANS

500 bushels futures per bushel

Dec 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Jan 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Feb 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Mar 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Apr 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

May 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Jun 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Jul 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Aug 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Sep 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Oct 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Nov 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Dec 14.15 14.18 14.04 -.04

Est. sales 14,150

Prev day's open int 10,437, off 344

SOYBEAN OIL

500 bushels futures per 100 lbs.

Dec 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Jan 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Feb 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Mar 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Apr 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

May 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Jun 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Jul 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Aug 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Sep 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Oct 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Nov 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Dec 14.05 14.08 14.00 -.03

Est. sales 14,050

Prev day's open int 10,437, off 344

OATS

500 bushels futures per bushel

Dec 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Jan 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Feb 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Mar 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Apr 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

May 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Jun 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Jul 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Aug 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Sep 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Oct 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Nov 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Dec 13.65 13.68 13.60 -.03

Est. sales 13,650

Prev day's open int 10,437, off 344

CATTLE

500 head futures per lb.

Dec 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Jan 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Feb 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Mar 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Apr 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

May 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Jun 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Jul 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Aug 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Sep 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Oct 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Nov 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Dec 12.60 12.62 12.50 -.02

Est. sales 12,600

Prev day's open int 10,437, off 344

BEEF/CATTLE

500 head futures per lb.

Dec 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Jan 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Feb 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Mar 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Apr 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

May 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Jun 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Jul 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Aug 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Sep 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Oct 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Nov 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Dec 12.55 12.57 12.50 -.02

Est. sales 12,550

Prev day's open int 10,437, off 344

DIVIDENDS

Dec 21, 1981

INCREASED

COMMODITY

COTTON

500 lbs. cotton per lb.

Dec 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Jan 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Feb 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Mar 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Apr 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

May 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Jun 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Jul 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Aug 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Sep 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Oct 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Nov 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Dec 12.15 12.17 12.10 -.02

Est. sales 12,150

Prev day's open int 10,437, off 344

JAPANESE YEN

500 million yen futures per yen

Dec 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Jan 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Feb 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Mar 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Apr 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

May 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Jun 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Jul 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Aug 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Sep 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Oct 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Nov 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

Dec 17.10 17.12 17.05 -.03

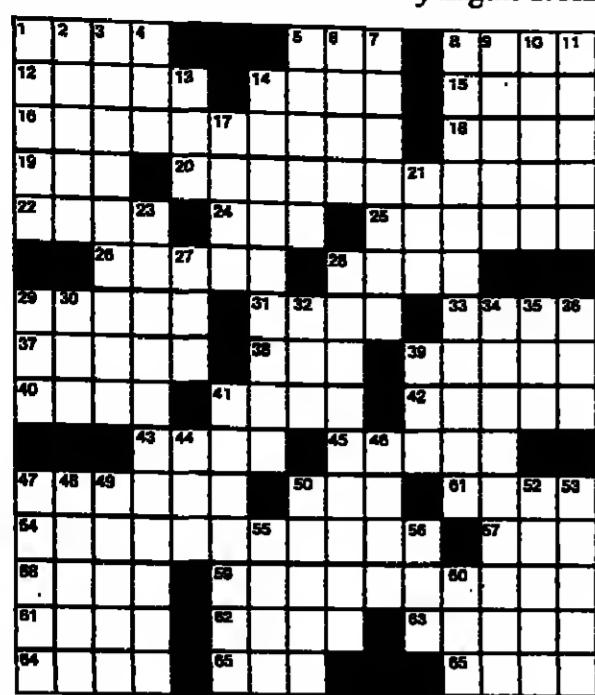
Est. sales 17,100

Prev day's open int 10,437, off 344

SWISS FRANC

2,000 francs per franc

Dec 17.10 17.12

CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS

- Farmed name in tennis
- Coal size
- Part of a foundation
- Farmed name in tennis
- Part of a manor
- Bathroom flooring
- Free
- Salt tree
- Stadium cheer
- Swarmheart
- Conductor Peter
- Lao — reputed founder of Taoism
- Carefree
- Like a dicer or ricer
- Costly
- Builder
- Giant's kin
- All —, 1931
- Sign of a sort
- Ath. group
- Cult leaders
- Like Gaspar
- Submissions to a newspaper ed.
- Custom
- Tills
- Ant

- Spree
- Love; Lat.
- Wearing sabots
- Like (very fast)
- Gang
- What Boban designed
- Homes lake
- Nary — (none)
- Bridge persons
- Bedroom and kitchen followers
- Housewife's cleanser
- Truebear
- DOWN
- Con — (tenderly)
- Sub-detector
- Structures made mainly of glass
- Old English letter
- Break
- Wait before where
- Purifier
- Structures at Albany, Trenton, etc.
- Nimble
- Comment — vous?"
- Maudlin at a tavern

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW				
	C	F		C	F				
ALGARVE	17	43	55	Rain	MADRID	6	43	34	Rain
ALGIERS	15	57	37	Overcast	MANILA	26	64	18	Foggy
AMSTERDAM	14	25	24	Foggy	MEXICO CITY	26	64	9	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	11	Rain	MIAMI	26	68	41	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	15	26	16	Cloudy	PALM BEACH	26	68	4	Snow
BANGKOK	37	72	17	Foggy	MONTREAL	26	68	12	Cloudy
BEIRUT	12	22	12	Foggy	MOSCOW	26	68	17	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	25	13	Cloudy	MUNICH	26	72	17	Cloudy
BOSTON	1	34	8	18	NAIROBI	26	72	17	Foggy
BRUSSELS	10	32	4	Cloudy	NASSAU	26	72	17	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	2	28	4	Cloudy	NEW YORK	26	72	17	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	13	43	1	12	PARIS	26	72	22	Cloudy
BUREAUX	22	22	13	Cloudy	PRAGUE	26	72	17	Cloudy
CAIRO	22	22	13	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	26	72	17	Cloudy
CAPE TOWN	27	72	17	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	26	71	26	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	34	8	12	ROME	26	72	17	Cloudy
CHICAGO	1	34	8	18	SALISBURY	26	72	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	59	9	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	26	72	17	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	59	9	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	26	72	17	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	19	66	9	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	26	72	17	Cloudy
DUBLIN	6	43	4	Cloudy	SYDNEY	26	72	17	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	1	39	TEL AVIV	26	72	17	Cloudy
FLORHAM	4	37	1	39	TOKYO	26	72	17	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	37	1	39	TUNIS	26	72	17	Cloudy
GRINNEV	2	28	1	19	VENEZIA	26	72	17	Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	56	4	21	VIENNA	26	72	17	Cloudy
HONG KONG	17	63	11	52	WASHINGT	26	72	17	Cloudy
HOUSTON	1	34	8	18	ZURICH	26	72	17	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	13	55	10	58					
JERUSALEM	19	64	4	39					
LAS PALMAS	25	72	18	64					
LIMA	25	72	19	64					
LISBON	1	34	8	18					
LONDON	1	34	8	18					
LOS ANGELES	26	68	14	57					

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

December 21, 1981

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds United with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue price. The following funds are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940: — *Confidential (U) (W) — Confidential (U) — Confidential (W) — Confidential (U) — Confidential (W).

ALLIANZ INT'L./a/c of Bermuda/Berm

(—) (d) Allianz Int'l./a/c of Berm (S11) 11/22

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd

(—) (d) Commerzbank (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Gruber (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Hilti (S11) 11/22

BARTHOLDI ERNST & Cie AG PB 26/1979

(—) (d) CEP Fund (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Commerzbank Fund (S11) 11/22

BRITANNIA PO Box 271 St. Helier, Jersey

(—) (d) International Growth Fund (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) High Interest Shares (S11) 11/22

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL

(—) (d) Commerzbank S.A. (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Commerzbank S.A. (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Commerzbank S.A. (S11) 11/22

CREDIT SUISSE

(—) (d) Commerzbank (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) C.S. Peabody Int'l. (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) First City Votor (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) First City Votor (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) First City Votor (S11) 11/22

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

(—) (d) Commerzbank (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Int'l. Real Estate (S11) 11/22

FIDELITY PO Box 676 Hamilton, Bermuda

(—) (d) American Express (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) American Express (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Fidelity Amer. Assets (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Fidelity Amer. Assets (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Fidelity Dir. Inv. Tr. (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Fidelity Dir. Inv. Tr. (S11) 11/22

(—) (d) Fidelity Fund (S11) 11/22</

N.Y. Jokers Are Wild Cards As NFL Moves Into Playoffs

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Up in the Shea Stadium stands behind the end zone, a young man in a green and white jersey was shouting, "The Jets are in the playoffs," and next to him a teen-ager in a blue and red stocking cap was yelling, "The Giants are in the playoffs."

For two decades, the Jets and the Giants and all their followers have been rivals. But Sunday the twin met.

When the Jets crushed the Green Bay Packers, 28-3, the Jets not only qualified for the Super Bowl playoffs, but they also sent the Giants into the playoffs. After a generation of wondering what to do about two pro football teams that were jokers, New York suddenly has two wild cards to cherish.

Never before has New York had both of its pro football teams in the playoffs the same season. Never before has New York had both of its pro football teams put together winning seasons the same year (the Jets finished with a 10-5 record, the Giants with 9-7, following their 13-10 overtime victory Saturday over the Dallas Cowboys).

And never before has New York had such unity of purpose for its pro football teams as it did Sunday.

How to Beat the Pack

If the Jets had lost, the Giants would have been eliminated from the playoffs, according to the National Football League's complex tiebreaker formula. So the Jets were in the strange position of having to win not only for themselves but also for their longtime rival. Nobody understood that more than Bruce Harper when the Jets' running back was awakened at 11 o'clock Saturday night at the Long Island motel where the Jets always stay the night before a home game.

"Terry Jackson was calling me," he said, referring to the Giants' comeback. "He's a good friend of mine and he was telling me what we had to do to beat the Packers."

Jackson knew that the Giants had played the Packers twice this season and had lost twice — 27-14 and 26-24. And if the Jets lost to the Packers, the Giants were out.

"Terry told me he thought our offense could move the ball on the Packer defense, but that our defense had to put pressure on the Packers' quarterback, Lynn Dickey, so he couldn't throw on rhythm. And then he told me to go back to sleep so that I'd get my rest."

N.Y. Sack Exchange

As it turned out, the Jets moved the ball for 393 yards of total offense while the defense, notably the pass-rushers known as the New York Sack Exchange, sacked Dickey nine times, limiting him to only 12 pass completions in 33 attempts in an icy wind.

"I've heard a lot of stories about a good defensive team in this

town," he said, alluding to the praise for the Giants' defense in recent weeks. "but I know when another good defensive team is right here. Our defense made it possible for us to have so many wins."

Walt Michaels added, "I can't thank the defense enough." And then he thanked the Jets' owners and the general manager Jim Kenash.

"When things looked the darkest," the Jets' coach said, recalling the team's 0-3 start this season, "they were the brightest."

The day after the Jets had lost in Pittsburgh for their third consecutive defeat, Kenash visited Michaels in the coach's office at the team's training complex in Hempstead.

"I just told him, 'We can win — you believe it, I believe it but now the players have to believe it, too,'" Michaels recalled. "And now they do."

Super Bowl Rivals?

At the time the patience of the Jets' management did not appear to be a virtue. But that patience settled a team that might have collapsed completely if Michaels had been dismissed. Darrel Ray, the Jets' safety, was talking about that after Sunday's victory.

"Looking back," Ray said, "I think the coaches had more confidence in us than we had in ourselves. I think Walt Michaels used himself as a smokescreen to take some of the pressure off us. He could've blamed a lot of players for a lot of mistakes. But he didn't."

And so the Jets turned themselves around, winning 10 of their last 13 games. That span was marred only by two disturbing losses to an inferior team, the Seattle Seahawks, and a tie with the Miami Dolphins, who finished one game ahead of the Jets in the American Conference East.

This season the possibility exists that the Jets and Giants could meet in Super Bowl XVI at the Silverdome in Pontiac, Mich., on Jan. 24. To create that matchup, both the Jets and Giants must win their next three playoff games — Sunday's wild-card game, then the divisional playoffs and then the conference championship games.

It's unlikely, but it's not impossible.

Bengals 30, Falcons 28

In Atlanta, Ken Anderson passed for 299 yards and two touchdowns to lead Cincinnati, champion of the AFC Central Division, to a 30-28 victory over Atlanta, clinching the home-field advantage for the Bengals through the playoffs.

The Bengals (12-4) withstood a valiant Atlanta comeback bid in which the Falcons drove 97 yards for a touchdown with 1:19 left to play, then recovered an onside kickoff only to have rookie Mick Luckhurst miss a 33-yard field goal as the final gun sounded.

The Browns (5-11) lost seven fumbles and had three passes intercepted, leaving them just two short of the NFL record for turnovers in a single game. The chief victims of the turnovers were running back Charles White, who lost three fumbles, and second-year quarterback Paul McDonald, who also lost three fumbles and had one pass intercepted.

In addition to the scores by Easley and Johnson, Seattle (6-10) scored on passes of 4 and 14 yards from Dave Krieg to Steve Largent, a 10-yard strike from Krieg to Paul Johns and a 2-yard run by Teotis Brown. The Seahawks scored each of their touchdowns following a Cleveland turnover and had only one scoring drive longer than 25 yards.

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Two of those teams are from New York, as the Giants upset Dallas on Saturday and the Jets turned back Green Bay on Sunday. Miami, Cincinnati, Tampa Bay and San Francisco, all out of the playoffs a year ago, have qualified. Denver could be the seventh new team if Oakland defeats San Diego on Monday night, a result that would give the Broncos the AFC West title and eliminate the Chargers.

The other teams in postseason play — Dallas, Philadelphia, Buffalo and possibly San Diego — made the playoffs last year.

The Jets finished with a 10-5-1 record and will have the home-field advantage when they take on Buffalo Sunday for the right to play at Cincinnati the following weekend. The Giants, with their first playoff berth in 18 years, will play at Philadelphia on Sunday.

Buffalo lost its opportunity to bring the playoffs to snow country when it failed to generate any offense Saturday and lost at Miami, 16-6, to finish with a 10-5 record.

"The only good thing about the loss is that a lot of teams are going home and we aren't," said the Bills' coach, Chuck Knox. "We have a road show for three weeks now. Oakland did it last year [winning].

Krombichler, who started 25th of 73 competitors, was delighted with her performance.

"I never thought this world happened," said the 18-year-old Austrian, who has been racing in World Cup and Europa Cup races for two years.

Krombichler is now carrying the hopes for the Liechtenstein team since Hanni Wenzel had to undergo surgery on her knee and will be out of the circuit for several weeks.

Krombichler turned in her best showing of the season by finishing 29 hundredths of a second behind Krombichler.

Hess, 19, clocked the fastest times in both 60-gate slalom courses for an overall time of 1:40.40. Anni Krombichler of Austria was second in 1:41.22 and Ursula Konzett of Liechtenstein was third in 1:41.51.

Breathless and elated after her second run, Hess said: "The course

was rather difficult, more difficult than the first, it was much faster, especially at the bottom."

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Hess, 19, clocked the fastest times in both 60-gate slalom courses for an overall time of 1:40.40. Anni Krombichler of Austria was second in 1:41.22 and Ursula Konzett of Liechtenstein was third in 1:41.51.

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Art Buchwald

Some Crocodile Tears For a Symbol's Demise

WASHINGTON — The alligator, once the symbol of good breeding status and affluence, is dead. It has been laughed away in recent "preppie" satires, by young people who have no respect for tradition or the establishment that has made the United States what it is today.

When I was a boy, the one thing I always dreamed of was wearing an alligator on my tennis shirt. In those days you couldn't just go into a store and buy one — you had to be born to it.

The best and brightest wore alligators. It was an unspoken badge of honor reserved for the finest families in America.

The shirts, imported from France, could only be found in the most exclusive stores in the United States, and you had to produce references from three people who owned alligators on their shirts before the salesman was permitted to sell you one.

When you saw a man with an alligator on the left side of his chest (women were forbidden to wear them before World War II), you knew he was somebody. He walked with assurance, ignoring the stares of lesser mortals. On the tennis court he was always the first to serve; his backhand was impeccable. He hit his forehand and ground strokes with the confidence of a person who knew he was, and what his class stood for.

He was considered by parents as the most eligible suitor for their daughter. A young man entitled to wear an alligator would be a winner all his life — and if he wasn't, he would always have a trust fund from his grandfather to get him through the tough times.

* * *

Only those educated in our finest prep schools and private colleges dared wear the revered animal.

Those of us who came from the other side of the tracks knew that, no matter how much wealth we accumulated, or how much fame we achieved, the alligator would never be ours.

This never stopped me from having fantasies about it. I

dreamed that someday I would be walking across the campus at the University of Southern California, and some tanned fraternity man, whose father had made it in real estate, would tap me on the shoulder, hand me a green alligator and whisper, "You are now one of us."

If never happened, of course, because in those days people had standards.

No one knows exactly when the symbol of the alligator went down-hill. Some blame the French, who got greedy and started making more alligator shirts than there were people worthy of wearing them.

Others say it came about when a company decided to make them for women.

* * *

Still others maintain that it happened when the better country clubs relaxed the rules and allowed people to play tennis and golf without wearing alligators on their shirts.

But one cannot ignore the anti-Vietnam-War protests, when the affluent youth turned against their parents and replaced the alligator with a clenched fist.

When the fist found out that anyone could buy an alligator tennis shirt, they wanted nothing more to do with the symbol.

Whatever the reason, the alligator is now being sold not only on tennis shirts, but nightgowns, baby blankets, underwear and T-shirts. It is being worn by students who go to community colleges, and even kids who didn't finish high school.

The final blow for the alligator came this year, when players at an Ivy League college were told they must be booted with derision and treated with scorn by their peers.

It's the end of an era for America. So far, the people who were able to prove who they were by the animal they wore have no symbol to replace the alligator. They've lost their identity and, for many, their *raison d'être*.

For those of us who dreamed that someday we would play tennis in an alligator shirt, the fantasy has turned to ashes. And with good reason. Sears Roebuck is holding a sale on Alligator Jockey shorts next week.

C/981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

A Forecast of Planet Earth in 50 Million Years

By Ann Japenga
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Douglas Dixon's future world is populated by predatory bats, rats as big as dogs, scavenging "rat-hoons" and all kinds of creatures with a taste for flesh and a look of evil.

There's not a human in sight. If he were a science-fiction writer he might be pegged a doomsayer. But Dixon, author of "After Man: A Zoology of the Future," is a paleontologist — and an optimist.

"I find it quite uplifting," he said of his look at the world as it may exist in 50 million years. "Most future scenarios suggest man will die and take everything with him." In Dixon's scheme, however, man goes but there are plenty of other characters left to inhabit the earth.

Dixon lives in a small English town with his wife ("We're a couple of country mice") and two children. For most of his career he restricted his explorations to conventional museum and encyclopedia research. He might have continued in this fashion but for his compulsion to do something unheard-of for a paleontologist — looking into the future.

Always the Past

Books about evolution always examine the past. Dixon said on a recent visit to Los Angeles. They talk about the extinction of the dinosaurs, the development of the horse. The implication is that evolution is something that happened long ago and made us what we are today.

"This is a picture book of funny animals," Dixon said, "but each funny animal tells us something about evolution." As well as entertaining, he hopes to impress upon readers that evolution is going to affect the world long after humans are extinct.

It all started when Dixon was still in grade school. He was watching television with his father when a commentator protested the plight of tigers who were then heading for extinction. His father said: "Why, everything becomes extinct in time. Something will replace it."

Dixon thought his father was being cold-hearted. But years later, while studying paleontology at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, he began to see that his father was right.

Two years ago Dixon ran into

a friend wearing a "Save the Whales" button. And so began again the questioning that had entertained Dixon ever since he got out of school: "If such and such an animal becomes extinct, what will replace it?"

The idea of the book was born. "It just seemed such a good idea and no one had done it before."

First he had to pick a date. Should he journey 20 million years into the future? A billion? He found a Scientific American article that predicted the position of the continents 50 million years down the road. That meant his mapmaking was done for, and his 50 million years was it.

Same Plants

Another positive point about the time span was that none of the plants on earth would have changed much in that period (plants evolve more slowly than animals), so readers might be able to visualize his creatures in a familiar landscape.

Before starting on the future, he had to sell the idea to a publisher. "I knew it was going to be an odd one," he said. He was working at a publishing house at the time so he knew how to market his idea. He spent three months laying out a dummy with chunks of text and drawings of futuristic species.

He took it with him on his next trip to London and sold it twice in the same morning. (Harrow House Editions Ltd. of London owns the copyright. The book was published in the United States by St. Martin's Press.)

Then, rather than spending hours in a library researching animal anatomy, Dixon simply sat down at his desk every night and worked and imagined. First he decided which animals were on their way out.

"Man lives in a totally artificial environment. Evolution has stopped working for man," Dixon said. "He might last 4,000 or 5,000 years then he'll become extinct by his own hand. I said, 'Better do away with him.'"

Next to go were all the species that depend on humans — domesticated animals such as sheep and dogs.

What was left? Rats, rabbits, crows — animals we consider pests.

During the period of creation, Dixon came up with some "very nice animals" that had to be scrapped because they couldn't



From "After Man: A Zoology of the Future."

Douglas Dixon's "screaming night stalker."

survive. The ones that remained were both bad and beautiful — the benign burrowing flapjack, the wormlike land shark — but all, he felt, were feasible.

At every stage of the writing, Dixon's editor sent the new animals off to a zoologist for confirmation. When it came to the birds, Malcolm Hart, an ornithologist, was called in for consultation.

"Nature abhors a vacuum," Dixon said. "That's as true in biology as it is in physics." When the domesticated grazers are gone, something will roam the grasslands in their place, he said.

For its fecundity and adaptability, Dixon elected the rabbit as a contender. Imagining a cross between a rabbit and a deer, he unveiled the gentle rabbuck.

Through this creature, Dixon illustrates principles of adaptive morphology. Northern species have rolls of fat and woolly white coats. Forest-dwellers have depilated fur as camouflage.

With another animal Dixon demonstrates convergent evolution, which is based on the idea that once nature chooses an economical shape, it is never really abandoned.

"Now, the whale shape is a very good shape," Dixon said. "What will take the whale's place?" I thought. How about a penguin? Penguins are halfway there already.

Thus, the vortex. In 50 million years, Dixon said, it will be the largest creature on earth. It has a bird's beak and a whale's shape and lives in the southern oceans.

Not all the votes are in on "After Man" — Dixon said he is still waiting to hear from the creationists — but so far the animal that has captured the most hearts is also the most freakish and frightening thing in the book: the night stalker.

"When a new island pops up," said Dixon, "it's colonized in a certain fashion. First vegetation. Then winged insects. The first vertebrates are the birds because they have the power of flight."

On Dixon's imagined island, the first vertebrate visitor is not a bird but a bat. The night stalker stands five feet high and "roams screaming and screaming through the Batavia forest at night in packs," Dixon writes.

More Birds

Long after the night stalker is extinct, there will be even more bizarre developments in animal life, Dixon said. "The chemical and physical reactions that took place to produce life on earth will take place again on other planets, in other solar systems."

After a publicity tour for "After Man" to adorn a coffee table over the holidays might inadvertently learn about cell genetics, food chains, origins of life and rules of nature.

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